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NOTE TO GERMANY SPEEDS WAR WORK IN UNITED STATES

Great Activity Is Shown in the Dispatch of Supplies and Men While Washington Awaits Answer of the German People

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—With the dispatch of the President's note to Germany, stating his decision that the matters of evacuation and an armistice must be left to the judgment of the military commanders, and refusing to discuss peace terms with the present German Government, the attitude is now one of waiting—waiting to hear what Germany and the German people will do. This attitude of waiting applies only to the diplomatic arm of the government. Quite in contrast with the quiet that has followed the answer to Germany is the evident speeding up of the war machine that has to do with the sending of troops and supplies. This activity is observable on every hand.

It was intimated on Tuesday that the reply to Austria and Turkey would not go during the day, and there is a disposition to defer this reply until the diplomatic shell fired by the President on Monday evening has an opportunity to land in Berlin and explode. It is believed that when the answer does go to Austria it will not differ radically from the one which was sent to Germany.

One phase of the war situation that concerns the government is that presented in Russia. It is a situation that has become more acute with the sudden turn taken in the peace offensive. The demand for an adequate policing force in Russia and Siberia never was more evident than today, many diplomatists feel. The only organized force of any character in Ukrainia is the German Army. Regardless of its atrocious character, that army has the virtue at least of being an organized force, and to that extent at least it serves as a restraining element. Presently Germany will be forced to withdraw this army, either for reenforcement of the western front, or Russia will be evacuated voluntarily when the German war machine collapses. That will leave Ukrainia unprotected entirely and subject to anarchy of a worse type than any yet experienced.

The policy to be pursued with respect to the supplying of troops for Siberia by Japan is still undecided. It is understood here that Japan stands ready to send as large a force as may be required, but the word must come from Washington. The men conversant with the situation feel that the swift dispatch of a large Japanese force would not only increase Germany's difficulties and heighten the pressure by forcing a withdrawal of troops from the western front to Russia, but would mean the saving of vast numbers of Russians dependent upon the speedy sending of help.

The Tzecho-Slovak forces are still holding out, and are hoping for the assistance that was promised them two months ago. Recent advices from respectable officials of this force disclose something of the plight they are in. During four months the Tzecho-Slovak troops have had considerable success, but it is evident that the fruits of this success will be lost if aid is not given them sufficient to enable them to terminate the struggle they have been maintaining so long. Effective aid is necessary to suppress the operations of anarchists in Siberia and the Ural district.

Information from Bohemia is that a revolution has started there, and it is probable that the declaration of independence of Slovakia will shortly be issued. This will be the first formal act in the breaking up of the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

British Attitude

Government Will Insist on Absolute Military and Naval Guarantees

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—There was considerable activity in ministerial circles today. The Premier returned to town during the morning and presided over a Cabinet meeting, at which Lord Reading was also present. Mr. Venizelos, who reached London last night, called at 10 Downing Street, and remained a considerable time with the Premier and other ministers.

The Christian Science Monitor European Bureau learns on reliable authority that the British Government up to noon today had received no note from President Wilson regarding Germany's request for an armistice. While certain developments are taking place, it can definitely be said that the British Government will resolutely oppose the granting of an armistice, unless absolute guarantees, both military and naval, are forthcoming, and it is whole-heartedly supported in this attitude by the allied governments, who are determined that their troops shall not be robbed of the fruits of victory.

It may be said that the Cabinet has agreed that, unless the guarantees that Germany gives insure that the Germans at the conclusion of the

(Continued on page four, column one)

AMERICAN EDITORS VISIT KING GEORGE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—The first party of editors from the United States visiting Britain were received at Sandringham yesterday by the King and Queen, and Queen Alexandra. They were shown over York Cottage and the whole estate. The King and Queen conversed freely with the guests, one of whom afterward declared that the friendly courtesy that marked their welcome had made a lasting impression on them all; while another, who had known all American Presidents for the last 40 years, and attended numerous receptions at the White House, said he had never experienced anything more human and kindly.

SPAIN SEIZING 62 GERMAN VESSELS

Inference Said to Be That Madrid, Neutral Country Most Afraid of Berlin, Has Abandoned Germany as Hopeless

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

MADRID, Spain (Tuesday)—The Spanish Government is seizing 62 German vessels.

The obvious inference is that Spain, the neutral country most afraid of Germany, literally saturated with German influence, and with a Premier friendly to Germany at her head, has abandoned Germany as hopeless.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

MADRID, Spain (Tuesday) — The Cabinet has decided to carry out its previous decisions regarding the requisitioning of German ships interned in Spanish ports.

The drastic action taken by the Spanish Cabinet follows the critical situation which was intensified by the sinking, during the progress of negotiations, of two additional Spanish ships at the end of August. At the time more than 20 per cent of the Spanish merchant marine had been sunk by German submarines. As a consequence, the government decided that, owing to the reduction of tonnage to its extreme limit, it would be obliged "in case of new sinkings, to substitute therefor German vessels interned in Spanish ports." The government, however, hastened to add that this measure was only temporary, that it did not mean confiscation, and that the whole matter could be settled amicably after the war.

CHINA ASKED TO SEND REPRESENTATIVE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PEKING, China (Monday) — The Chinese Foreign Office has been notified by the Russian Minister of the establishment of an All-Russian Government at Ufa, with the request that a Chinese diplomatic representative should be appointed.

Officials to Be Released

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—(Via Montreal)—The Bolshevist Government, according to a telegram received here today from Moscow, has agreed to release the remaining British officials now being detained in Russia. The message also confirms the reports that the situation in Germany is becoming critical, owing to the magnitude of the American effort which it is stated is beginning to be realized in Berlin.

KATLA VOLCANO IN ERUPTION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

REYKJAVIK, Iceland (Tuesday)—The famous Katla volcano is in violent eruption after 58 years of inactivity.

PEACE NOTE CAUSES STRIFE IN GERMANY

Attacks on Government Develop in Several Quarters — New Chancellor's Position Is Considered to Be Shaken

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—News from Germany indicates the existence of opposition to the new government in various quarters. The Berlin Lokal-Anzeiger stated, on Friday that the Reichstag Conservative group communicated to the Chancellor its serious objections to the acceptance of President Wilson's reply, while the Düsseldorfer Tageblatt is quoted as stating that at the Center Reichstag group's sitting, on Oct. 2, to consider the Majority Party's program, part of the group made a declaration that, while the present moment forbade the assumption of a critical attitude toward the individual points of the program, the silence did not mean approval of all the points.

Meanwhile, subsequent Berlin reports indicate that the publication abroad of Prince Maximilian's letter to Prince Hohenlohe has shaken the latter's position, particularly in Socialist quarters, and Socialist and Conservative opposition is reported as growing more active. The Inter-Party Committee is stated to be considering the question of the letter, which is considered in some circles to have rendered a change in the Chancellorship inevitable, even though a change at the present moment is recognized as particularly regrettable.

Herr Harden's Denunciation

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—A Berlin message reports a speech by Maximilian Harden in Berlin on Friday in which he declared that the predominance of militarism in Germany belonged to the past, and Germany was ripe for the idea of a League of Nations, for which her noblest intellects had always striven. Henceforward the German Emperor would be Kaiser by will of the people. The Kaiser understood the reality, and his will to accept the reality could not be doubted.

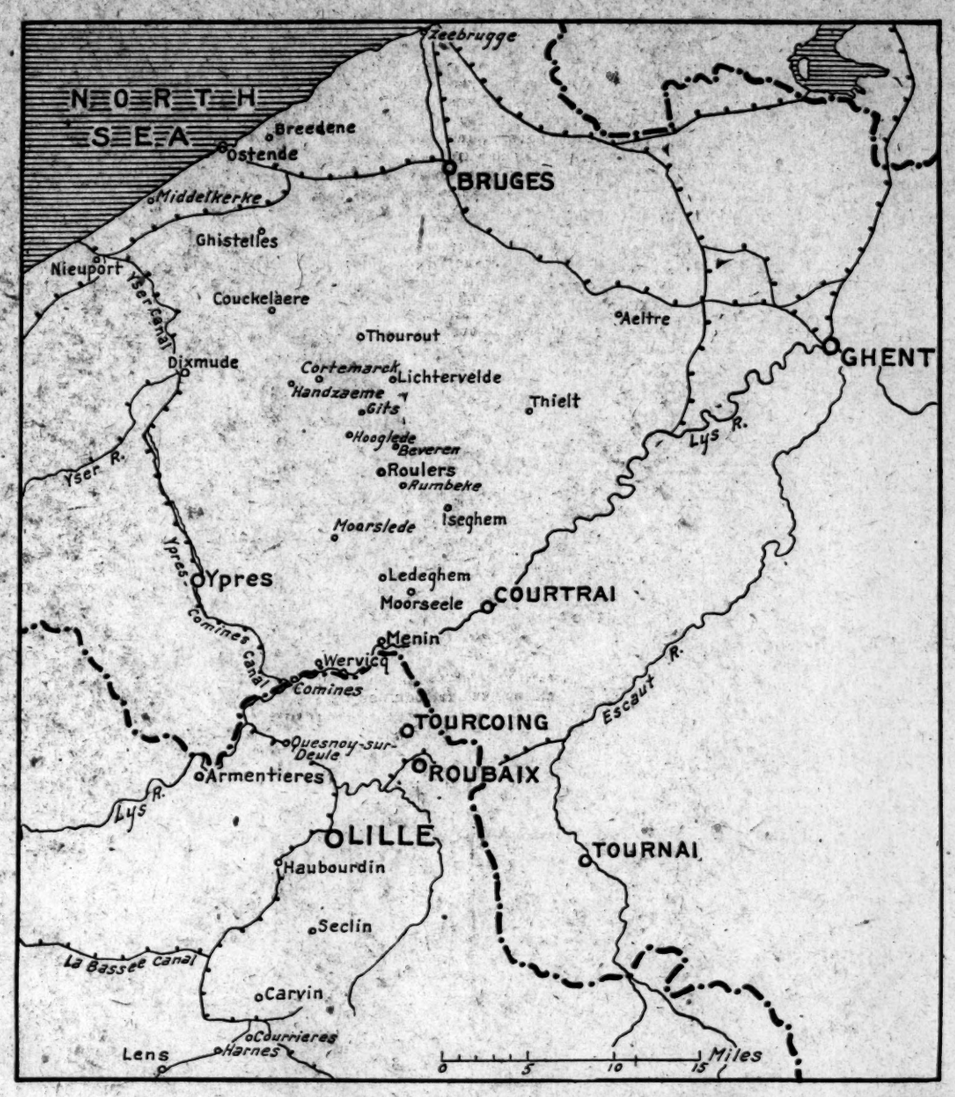
Herr Harden had pronounced President Wilson's three questions acceptable, and expressed a hope that now a free Germany would arise from the war respected by the whole world.

According to another version, Herr Harden said the time was past when a treaty was a scrap of paper, while the autocratic rule of certain persons was likewise a thing of the past. The peace contemplated might be a bad one, but he declared it was the best which for years was to be expected from "this disaster." Von Tirpitz, he continued, did good service for the fleet, but was the bringer of disaster for the nation, and Herr Harden concluded with a denunciation of Dr. von Kuehlmann and Count Czernin as men who had brought upon them the reputation of having the morals of card sharpers.

KAISER'S AMNESTY FOR STRIKERS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—A Berlin message states that the Kaiser has instructed the Chancellor to submit him a draft of the amnesty bill for political offenders, particularly those concerned in strikes, street demonstrations, etc. Meanwhile, the Kaiser has ordered the Chancellor and the Minister of Justice to review all such cases with a view to the prisoners' release, whilst the federal princes have received a similar order.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Continued offensive in Flanders

Closely following up the advance of Monday the combined allied forces have pressed forward in the direction of Lichtervelde, Thielt and Courtrai. Hooglede and Gits are included in the terrain taken in Tuesday's operations.

KONTA'S DENIAL IN BREWERY FUND CASE

Affidavit Declares He Had No Connection With Pro-German Propaganda or Buying of Newspaper for Liquor Interests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An affidavit denying any connection with pro-German propaganda prior to this country's entrance into the war or with the brewers in their alleged negotiations for the purchase of newspapers in the interest of the liquor traffic, was filed with the Senate Judiciary Committee on Tuesday by J. G. Saxe of New York on behalf of Alexander Konta. Mr. Konta was scheduled to testify before the committee, but he was unable to appear. The hearing was adjourned till Tuesday of next week. A. Mitchell Palmer, who was also to testify, preferred to wait until Mr. Konta had first been heard.

In the affidavit filed with the committee Mr. Konta said:

"I am most desirous of attending at an adjourned date, and I file this affidavit solely that the committee may have before it my positive denial of any connection whatsoever with the purchase of The Washington Times."

The name of Alexander Konta was brought into the case when A. Mitchell Palmer, alien property custodian, published a letter which Mr. Konta wrote to the notorious German propagandist, Dr. Bernard Dernburg, outlining the financial status and circulation of the various New York papers.

In this letter, speaking of the desire of the brewers to procure a newspaper to fight in their interest, Mr. Konta said: "The interests to which I refer have repeatedly consulted me on this very subject of a newspaper not hostile to their industry, and I know they would be more than ready to give their support to the plan now in hand."

The plan in hand, of course, was to procure a newspaper for the furtherance of German propaganda, and Mr. Konta gave Dr. Dernburg assurance that the "almost illimitable capital" of the brewers could be drawn on in order to run such a paper, provided it was "not hostile" to the liquor interests.

Maj. E. Lowry Humes of the judge advocate-general's office, formerly a district attorney of Western Pennsylvania, is now engaged in making briefs of the evidence he collected in connection with the activities of the brewers.

Attorney-General Looney of Texas, referred to by Senator Jones in his statement to the committee, has been asked to submit the papers in his possession. These papers will be filed with the committee.

Senator William Henry King of Utah, who conducted the investigation which led to the disbanding of the German-American Alliance, declared on Tuesday that, so far as he is concerned, the investigation will be thorough and exhaustive. This, he said, is undoubtedly the view of the committee. Senator King believes that the pending investigation is every whit as important as the investigation of the hyphen organization, if not more so.

FEDERATION PROTESTS CHURCH CLOSING RULE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—At a meeting of the Pastors Federation of Washington, a resolution was adopted protesting against the closing of churches on Sundays. The resolution protests against the suspension of public worship on two grounds:

"Because it is contrary to the highest interests of the community as tending distinctly to weaken the morale of our people.

"Because it comes dangerously near to an infringement upon the free exercise of religion guaranteed to American citizens by the first amendment to the Constitution."

In conclusion the resolution takes in question what is called the "scientific warrant" for the closing of the churches, declaring:

"We are aware that the order is justified as an extraordinary measure taken for the public safety, but we have a right to demand that so vast and so dangerous a power should only be exercised when it is clear beyond question that the emergency justifies it and that the measure ordered is adapted to abate the evil. This, we submit, is not true in this case. It is, in fact, very doubtful if it has scientific warrant, and we, therefore, feel justified on every ground in protesting against the action which has been taken."

Negro Ministers Protest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEWARK, N. J.—Protest against the closing of the churches has been made by several Negro ministers of the city and a letter was sent to Mayor Gillen setting forth reasons for their objections as follows: "We feel that at a time like this the church of God should be the last place closed; the abrupt closing of the house of prayer will subject many to serious hardships and financial loss; the Church of Christ is an important, a substantial and a necessary institution and we solemnly protest against the church being closed with the bar room, poolrooms, theaters and dance halls; since the factories and business places where thousands mingle are wide open, and since only a few attend worship, we can see no justifiable reason for closing the church."

HEROISM REWARDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—His Majesty the King has been pleased, on the recommendation of the president of the Board of Trade, to award the Silver Medal for Gallantry in Saving Life at Sea to Capt. Harold Partington, a master in the mercantile marine, in recognition of his services in rescuing an injured member of the crew of his ship in May last.

LOAN LESS THAN HALF SUBSCRIBED

Total Receipts for 24 Hours Only Amount to $156,000,000 —Colorado and Part of Southern Indiana Exceed Quota

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Liberty Loan subscriptions are under $3,000,000,000. With the thrill that went through the country on receipt of the President's reply to Germany, it was hoped that Tuesday would see a great impulse in the subscriptions, but the total receipts for the day amounted only to $156,000,000. Those in charge of the loan were obviously disappointed.

W. G McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, obtained from William Kent, of California, a member of the United States Tariff Commission, a subscription for $200,000 worth of Liberty bonds, making $2,000,000 worth of personal sales to the Secretary's credit.

The Governor of Colorado telegraphed Mr. McAdoo that the State and the city of Denver had both exceeded their quotas. That part of Southern Indiana lying in the St. Louis federal reserve district passed its quota and won the right to name a ship.

Canal Men Buy Bonds

Total Subscribed to Liberty Loan in the Zone Mounting Rapidly

Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CRISTOBAL, C. Z.—The subscriptions to the fourth Liberty Loan on the Canal Zone are mounting rapidly. The quota is fixed at $1,000,000, and half of this was subscribed the first week. There are about 3500 white employees of the Panama Canal at present making an approximate per capita subscription of about $300. The third Liberty Loan was heavily oversubscribed on the Isthmus. The town of Cristobal, which won the pennant, over-subscribed its quota by 49.3 per cent. There are practically no wealthy men in the service of the Canal. The subscriptions to the Liberty Loan involve the forgoing of vacations by a great many, and rigid economy by all the subscribers. This, however, has been accepted enthusiastically. It is also to be said to the credit of the Canal workers, that few of them have been tempted to desert their posts because of the attractions of higher wages in the States.

One of the outstanding features of these Liberty Loans here has been the development of community spirit, as evinced by the big parades and speech-making rallies. The big parade in Cristobal and Colon recently was three miles long, over 5000 persons parading, with all sorts of spe-

(Continued on page five, column one)

FOCH STRATEGY OF EXHAUSTION IS DEVELOPING

Allied Generalissimo in Accordance With Plan Is Compelling Germans to Stand and Be Driven Back With Losses

War summary specially written for The Christian Science Monitor

The latest drive of Marshal Foch on the Germans, between the Lys and the sea, is in strict conformity with his entire strategy. It is easy to see this by a comparison with what has gone before.

Foch's Strategy

When the Germans had advanced to Château Thierry by means of an ever-relaxing French line which enabled them to penetrate to the Marne, the French and American troops were massed upon their right flank, which was driven in so rapidly and so heavily that von Ludendorff lost the initiative. That initiative he has been struggling ever since to regain. The struggle has, however, been hopeless. Marshal Foch has not only prevented him from regaining the initiative, but has held him along all the line. This has been accomplished by a series of attacks always aimed at the point where the Germans were endeavoring to retire or from which they were attempting to draw reenforcements. The attack, for instance, of Sir Julian Byng's army near Cambrai, which followed closely upon that of General Mangin and General Gouraud between Laon and Rheims, was suddenly supported by a further attack from the army of Sir Henry Rawlinson in the neighborhood of St. Quentin. No sooner, however, did the Germans try to shift a single man to support their line against any of these attacks than a newcomer in the person of General Humbert struck them heavily between Laon and St. Quentin. Forced to endeavor to reenforce their line here by troops from their flank, they were at once struck on that flank by General Debeney, who thrust in between Sir Henry Rawlinson and General Humbert. When the effort was made to move troops from the Aisne front to relieve this pressure, the army of General Berthelot at once struck upwards from the neighborhood of Fismes, in the direction of Craonne. Then, before the line here could be properly supported, General Pershing attacked at St. Mihiel and upwards along the Meuse. And, finally, then came a new attack, when the Americans in the Argonne joined with the French under General Gouraud in yet another advance in the direction of Vouziers. Almost simultaneously with this occurred the attack of Sir Herbert Plumer across the Belgian frontier. And now at the very moment when von Ludendorff is attempting to evacuate his positions between Ypres and the sea, a joint Anglo-Belgian-French attack catches him in the act, and forces him to restore the retreating battalions to their place in the line.

The Strategy of Extermination

It is just this that Marshal Foch has aimed at all along. In plain English he has struck section after section of the line in turn, and timed every blow so as to make it impossible for one section to support another. More than this, whenever he has seen the slightest attempt, such as that in Belgium, to shorten the line and to retire, he has struck in such strength as to force the enemy to send back his men and guns to prevent being overwhelmed. Thus not only has he succeeded in steadily driving back the Germans, but he has compelled the Germans to stand and be driven back, with immense losses, instead of allowing them to escape by a rapid retreat to carefully prepared positions. The strategy is the strategy of exhaustion, and it has been rendered possible by two facts. First, by the hideous waste of German manpower which enabled von Hindenburg to make his temporarily successful drives, in the spring, a strategy absolutely insane except for a general with unlimited reserves of manpower; and, second, by the gradual shifting of the balance of man-power to the side of the Allies, through the arrival of the American troops in Europe.

The Belgian Advance

For the moment the interest of the campaign is concentrated between the Belgian frontier north of Lille and the sea. Here the Belgians, the British, and the French are steadily driving in the German line, and simultaneously breaking the communications of von Ludendorff's armies in the north with those in the south, and at the same time forcing Douai and Lille into a pocket from which von Ludendorff will once more be forced to draw out, as he drew out of Cambrai, of St. Quentin, and of Laon, with immense losses of men and supplies, to say nothing of prestige. On Monday the British were in Menin, the French in Roulers, and the Belgians in Thourout. This means that the new pocket is already well to the east of Lille on the north, just as it is well to the east of Lille on the south. As the depth of the pocket is increased the position of Lille will become more and more dangerous, with the effect that von Ludendorff will be driven either to retire hurriedly from it, as he was from Cambrai, with an im-

DAILY INDEX FOR OCTOBER 16, 1918

Business and Finance ..... Page 11
President's Reply Should Help Loan
Stock Market Quotations
Boston Shoe Market Review
Dividends Declared
More Locomotive Orders Coming
Railway Earnings
Editorials ..... Page 16
"Fanny" in the Balkans
The Bridgeport Projectile Company
Brazil, Uruguay, and Cuba
Lille
Notes and Comments
European War—
Alexander Konta Files Affidavit Denying Pro-German Work 1
Official War Reports 2
Peace Note Causes Strife in Germany 1
Spain Seizing 62 German Vessels..... 1
President's Answer to Germany Speeds Up War Work in United States ... 1
War Reports and Comments..... 2
Splendid Record of General Mangin.. 3
Armenian Troops Fighting Praised... 7
General News—
Progress of the Liberty Loan..... 1
How Trotzky Was Held in Canada... 2
Banks Prepare to Restore Industry.. 3
Bond Sales and Tar and Feathers... 5
Russia in Revolt Seen From Inside.. 7
Water Power in Great Britain..... 8
Ministry of Food in Great Britain... 8
History Textbooks Found Unsatisfactory 9
Position of Greece in Shipping World 9
Central Howard Association and Prison Reform 10
Use of Children in War Drive Opposed 12
Tammany Charged With Alliance With Liquor Interests 12
Labor—
Labor Problems in Pacific Northwest 12
Illustrations—
Map of Ypres Sector 1
General Mangin 3
Sir Thomas Bodley 6
Arras Cathedral 8
Old Mill, Newport, N. H. 15
Letters ..... Page 3
Prices Really Are Too High (Consumer)
Literature ..... Page 14
The Value of a Book Review
Warren Hastings' Role in Bengal
A Book in Praise of the Desert
Drawing China and France Together
A Study of Paris, the Amazing City
Mrs. Hearn's Picture of Her Husband
Blasco Ibañez, Spanish Novelist
A Close View of the French People
Literary Notes
Special Articles—
The Rise and Decline of Iatro-Chemistry 3
The Bodleian Library 6
In the Libraries 6
The German Hand Seen in Arras..... 8
Sporting ..... Page 10
Committee Will Plan Big Series
Camp Dodge to Play Officers
Billiardists Divide Honors
The Home Forum ..... Page 15
Overcoming Self
Hazlitt's Head of an Old Woman

HOUSEHOLD PAGE OMITTED

As a matter of war necessity, by reason of the United States Government restriction of the use of white paper, The Christian Science Monitor omits the Fashion and Household page, which has heretofore been a regular feature of Wednesday's paper. The similar page, appearing on Fridays, will be continued as usual.

mense loss, or else he will be trapped there altogether. Marshal Foch's grip is on him, and escape he may not.

COMMUNIQUÉS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—The German War Office issued the following official statement tonight:

"In Flanders the enemy continued his attacks, in which he attained some limited territorial advantages.

"West of the Meuse partial attacks resulted in our favor."

Today's statement follows:

"Between the Aire and the Meuse, the Americans attacked strongly, mainly east of the Aire and astride the Charpentry-Bantheville road. The attacks, which in some places were renewed four times, broke down except for local gains on both sides of Romagne.

"The enemy resumed his attacks on a wide front between Zarren and the Lys and succeeded in pressing beyond our foremost position at noon. He was brought to a standstill on the line of Cortemarck and east of Roulers after stiff fighting."

CORFU, Corfu, (Monday) — Serbian forces advancing north of Nish on Sunday captured on a large front all the heights which dominate both banks of the Morava River, according to an official announcement today.

The statement reads: "On Sunday in our advance north of Nish we took on a large front, all the heights south of the Morava River which dominate both banks of the stream. We captured four field guns. At Nish we captured an enormous quantity of war matériel and several hundred railway cars."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LE HAVRE, France (Tuesday)—The Belgian War Office tonight issued the following communiqué:

"The Belgian and French forces continue to advance on the whole front.

"The Belgians have progressed several kilometers north of the line from Handzaeme to Cortemarck.

"French troops have captured the whole plateau of Hooglede, taking Gitz and Gitzberg.

"French cavalry has crossed the Roulers-Thourout road, advancing toward Lichtervelde.

"Belgian and British forces have captured Winkelhoek and Lendelede and have reached the Courtrai-Ingelmunster railway.

"A total of 7000 prisoners and 80 guns were taken.

"A complete regimental staff was also captured.

"Our airmen have bombed enemy communications."

LE HAVRE, France (Tuesday)—Last night's Belgian official report says:

"This morning Belgian and French troops operating in close cooperation carried by assault enemy positions on a front of 20 kilometers between Handzaeme Canal and the Roulers-Menin road.

"Breaking the strong enemy resistance they progressed along the whole of the front, capturing Handzaeme, Cortemarck, Gits, St. Joseph, Hooglede, Beveran, Rumbeke, Beythem, Queken and Winkel St. Eloi.

"The French carried Roulers by assault. More to the east, the Belgians captured Iseghem and reached the borders of Lendele, delivering numerous civil populations.

"The advance varies between four and five kilometers. Aeroplanes actively cooperated. The number of prisoners up to the present is 6000.

"A great quantity of matériel, including six complete batteries, was captured.

"Roulers, Cortemarck, Hoogled and Git are aflame. There have been explosions in different parts of Roulers."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Sir Douglas Haig's official statement tonight says:

"We have crossed the Haute Deule Canal on both sides of Pont-à-Vendin.

"Our forces have captured Estevelles, Meurichin and Bauvin.

"Further northward we have made progress in the vicinity of Haubourdin.

"On the rest of the British front south of the Lys there is nothing new to report."

Another statement from the War Office tonight says:

"In the mountainous region northeast of Erivan, Armenian forces under General Andranik recently had a number of encounters with the enemy, harassing the Turkish line of communication between Julfa and Erivan, and succeeded in destroying an important railroad bridge southeast of Nakhichevan."

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Today's official statement reads:

"Yesterday afternoon an American patrol crossed the Selle River in the neighborhood of St. Souplet and took 30 prisoners.

"We carried out a successful raid last evening south of Sainghin-en-Weppes, taking 20 prisoners. A few prisoners were taken during the night by our patrols on other portions of the front."

The official statement issued at the War Office on Monday night relative to the offensive in Belgium follows:

"The Flanders group of armies under the King of Belgium attacked at 5:35 o'clock this morning. The Second British Army advanced about four and a half miles in the direction of Courtrai, capturing the important villages of Ledeghem and Moorseele and reaching the northern outskirts of Menin.

"The Belgian Army advanced also nearly five miles toward Thourout and captured the villages of Rumbeke, Iseghem, Cortemarck and Handzaeme.

"The French Army attacked with the Belgian troops on both flanks and occupied Roulers as well as the villages of Beveren, Hooglede, Gits, and St. Joseph. They also captured the plateau of Gits, Hooglede and Gibete. The prisoners counted exceed 8000. Thirty-three hundred were taken by the Belgians, 2500 by the French and 2200 by the British. The exact number of guns taken is unknown, but six complete batteries with their teams were captured just as they were about to withdraw.

"The British, Belgian, and French aviators played a great part in the battle. They bombed enemy concentrations and trains and fired their machine guns on enemy infantry. British monitors also assisted materially in the operations."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The War Office statement tonight follows:

"We have advanced toward Assoville and have captured Pouilly-sur-Serre.

"We have made progress north of Marchais where we took 400 prisoners.

"Our forces have captured Leselve and Nisy-le-Comte.

"Westward of Grand Pre we hold the Vouziers-Grand Pré road.

"In operations here we have taken 400 prisoners.

"Eastern theater:

"Serbians have captured the heights north of Nish and have advanced on the left banks of the Morenma, taking four guns.

"French cavalry forces have entered Pirot."

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—French troops have made an important advance toward the important town of Rethel and have captured the town of Nanteuil-sur-Aisne, two and one-half miles west of Rethel, says the War Office statement today.

In the Argonne the French have progressed beyond the Aisne west of Grand Pré and have captured the villages of Milizy and Termes. Nearly 800 prisoners were taken in this region.

South of the Serre the French also have made a marked advance. The towns of Remies, Barenton, Cel and Monceau-le-Wast have been taken.

Last night's statement says:

"South of Serre we have occupied Monceau-les-Loups and are about one kilometer south of Assis-sur-Serre. In cooperation with the Italians we have captured and passed Sissone.

"In spite of lively resistance we have made progress on the north bank of the Aisne and have carried our line beyond the villages of La Malmaison, Le Thour and St. Germainmont. In the region of Asfeld we have crossed the Aisne at several points north of Blanzy."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Tuesday)—An official statement issued today says:

"Durazzo is now in our possession. On Sunday we penetrated eastward of the city and captured Kavaya Pass.

"On the Asiago plateau from Garda to Brenta River in the Vallarsa region there have been patrol encounters favorable to us."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

VIENNA, Austria (Tuesday — The War Office says in a communication today:

"We have evacuated Durazzo, which is now occupied by the Italians.

"Our movements in Albania and Serbia are proceeding without important contact with the enemy.

"In Italy there was fairly lively fighting yesterday."

WASHINGTON, D. C. — General Pershing's communiqué for Monday reads as follows:

"This morning American troops resumed the advance north of Verdun; they are now operating aginst positions of greatest strategic value and natural strength. Today we passed beyond the towns of Cunel and Romagne. We have patrols in the Bois de Bentheville and our attacking line has penetrated the positions of St. Georges and Landers-St. Georges. About 750 prisoners have been reported."

WORKMEN DRAFTED FOR WAR INDUSTRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CINCINNATI, O.—Drafting labor in Cincinnati and in counties adjoining was resorted to on Tuesday by the Community War Labor Board, to provide workmen to complete the government nitrate plant at Ancor, near here. Immediate steps were taken to conscript 3000 laborers from non-essential industries and have them at the nitrate plant site within four hours. This step was taken when plans for volunteer labor failed to produce the labor required.

The Labor Board demands that all non-essential industries give up forthwith five per cent of their laborers for this war work. The order was put into effect at noon by telephone calls to various plants, with instructions to send the workmen to Ancor by 4 p. m., and that they must work at the war construction for 60 days. Industries refusing to furnish their quota of men were threatened with government action cutting off sand, fuel, and other commodities they might need.

SPAIN AND UNITED STATES TRADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The American Chamber of Commerce in Spain has asked the Merchants' Association to assist it in obtaining catalogues and samples from American firms which desire to enter the Spanish market. The chamber plans to establish in its offices an exhibition of American goods for the benefit of Spanish buyers. The Chamber points out that Germany had a comprehensive hold upon Spanish trade until the beginning of the war and that the present is a suitable time for familiarizing Spain with American products.

WAR REPORTS AND COMMENTS

Progress Continues to Be Made by the Allies in Flanders Attack, Menin, Turkyenhoek and Iseghem Being Captured

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The Flanders attack progresses. Menin, Turkyenhoek and Iseghem have been captured.

Many Belgians Fleeing

Plans Made for Relief of Thousands on Way to Holland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—It is estimated that 250,000 refugees are on the roads from Lille, Roubaix and Belgian towns near the front, making their way slowly toward the Dutch frontier, in their effort to escape into Holland. The Belgian Relief Commission has settled arrangements for food, clothing and shelter for them. This information has been received by cable from Holland by Herbert C. Hoover. There was a report some time ago that the able-bodied men of Belgium were to be driven into Holland to prevent their performing military service or civilian labor for the Allies after the evacuation of Belgium by Germany. The Belgian Relief Commission states:

"If the Germans withdraw from Belgium without seizing the native food supplies, and without removing the population, any greater hardships than the population already endures will be prevented during the period of the evacuation, as the Belgian native harvest is now in hand, and, together with interior relief supplies, is sufficient to last the population for a month. If, on the other hand, the Germans, in evacuating, seize the internal food supply, and, more especailly, the few remaining dairy cattle on which the babies are depending, the situation will be appalling."

The relief commission is making every effort to meet the situation, and has during the last month shipped 180,000 tons of food to Rotterdam. It is also endeavoring to increase shipments, and if the Germans do not molest the ships, the commission will pour sufficient supplies in to these 10,000,000 people to tide them over until internal transport and government are reestablished.

The German Retirement

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—The Christian Science Monitor European Bureau learns that the British and Belgians have attacked east of Ypres again and first reports indicate that conditions were favorable and progress was being made. Farther south between the Oise and the Aisne the Germans have carried their retirement almost to completion, behind the Serre and Souche rivers. It is expected their prepared positions will be reached shortly, where a stand will be made along the Hunding and Brunnhilde line. In front of Douai there are indications that the German withdrawal has become stabilized along the line of the Haute Deule and Sensée canals, and it seems probable that a further German retirement is not intended in this region.

Laon's Welcome to French

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Monday)—At 3:30 on Sunday afternoon, General Mangin took possession of Laon, the French flag having been previously hoisted on the cathedral. The inhabitants turned out in crowds to welcome him. Some wept with joy, others shouted "Vive le Général!" "Vive le libérateur!" General Mangin was literally carried shoulder high by the crowd to the Town Hall, where he had a conversation with the Deputy Mayor, the Mayor himself and several hundred men and boys having been carried away by the Germans in their retreat.

Aerial Activities in Flanders

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—An Admiralty statement issued tonight says:

"Royal air forces, working with the navy and cooperating in the Belgian offensive during the period from Oct. 6 to 12, despite being hampered by bad weather, dropped 14 tons of bombs.

"These forces kept Ostend, Zeebrugge and Bruges under continual observation.

"The enemy's aerial activity was below normal. We destroyed eight hostile machines and drove four others down out of control. Two of our machines are missing."

Sir Douglas Haig in a statement tonight on British aerial activities said:

"Yesterday our aviators dropped 33 tons of bombs on enemy objectives.

"We destroyed 30 hostile machines and drove six others down out of control.

"Two hostile machines were brought down by our anti-aircraft guns.

"We shot one enemy balloon down in flames.

"Eleven of our machines are missing.

"At night we dropped 13 tons of bombs."

British Aerial Report

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—A British official statement tonight on aerial operations says:

"Our aviators bombarded the Frescaty airdrome, damaging a Zeppelin shed and wrecking a hangar.

"A number of enemy mechanics suffered casualties.

"The enemy did not open fire, suppressing his operations, until the attack was over."

CANADA APPROVES PRESIDENT'S REPLY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—That Canadian officials are satisfied with President Wilson's reply is to be gathered from the following statement given out by Sir George E. Foster, Acting Prime Minister:

"The President's answer to the note of the German Chancellor of the date Oct. 8, acquiesced in as it undoubtedly will be, by the other allied nations, disposes effectually of any hope that may have been entertained by the Central Powers that they would be allowed to escape the righteous consequences of the four years of unjust and barbarous warfare, and of the cynical and inhumane methods by which they carried it on.

"It also relieves entirely a tension which was clearly observable during the short interim lest in some way, by the tedious and uncertain methods of diplomatic discussion, the full results of the sacrifices already made by the Allies might be delayed or diminished.

"In definite clearness hereafter the great contest goes straight forward until the Kaiser and his clique disappear as a factor in German nationality and their wicked and menacing influence is eliminated from the councils of the nations. Those who know President Wilson best, trusted him most, have not been disappointed when reading his candid and conclusive answer."

CONDITIONS AFTER THE WAR DISCUSSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEWARK, N. J.—Commercial reconstruction and after-the-war conditions generally occupy the attention of the fall convention of the Manufacturers Council of the State of New Jersey. Warren C. King of Bound Brook, president of the organization, at the opening session, asked whether the manufacturers of the country "desired wise, constructive legislation that would insure the prosperity of industries and of employees, or the return of destructive socialistic legislation which will mean a return of the bread line and loss of prestige as the greatest nation, returning to third place again in the affairs of the world."

Mr. King said the manufacturers are the thinking men of the nation and the after-the-war condition must be considered as a business proposition worthy of their best thought.

GERMAN EFFORT TO STOP BOMBING

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—The German Government has proposed to France that, in common with her allies, France undertake to refrain from bombarding the large towns of northern France and enter into an agreement with Germany to permit, at any rate, a portion of the population of Valenciennes to pass into the French lines, says an official statement from Berlin.

The Berlin Government, in making this proposal, represented itself as unable to prevent the eastward flight of the population of Valenciennes, owing to their fears that the Allies would bombard the town. The proposal was made through the Swiss Government.

HOW TROTZKY WAS HELD IN CANADA

Director of Public Safety Tells How Police Held Him in Nova Scotia, Until Kerensky Intervened

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—As already stated in The Christian Science Monitor, the government has appointed a director of public safety, the appointee being Mr. C. H. Cahan, K.C., of Montreal. The new office holder was in Ottawa recently, and while here gave out a statement showing the purpose of the newly created department.

In part Mr. Cahan said: "About five months ago Sir Robert Borden requested me to make a careful investigation, among other things, into the activities of certain emissaries of the Bolshevist movement operating in certain industrial centers of Canada, concerning which more or less vague reports had come to the knowledge of members of the government. It was generally known that Leon Trotzky had been living in the United States and that he had been arrested and interned in Canada, when about to return to Russia via a Canadian port, after the dethronement of the Tzar and the advent of the Kerensky régime at Petrograd, but the real facts concerning the relations existing between the Council of the People's Commissaries at Petrograd, of whom Leon Trotzky and Nikolai Lenine are the notorious leaders, and the American organization known as the Industrial Workers of the World, popularly known as the I. W. W., had not been fully revealed.

"Trotzky, a Russian Jew exiled from Russia, was living at Newark in the state of New Jersey early in 1917 and was chiefly employed as Socialistic agitator in New York and its vicinity. When Kerensky same into power, he was well equipped with funds, a part of which were undoubtedly supplied by German propagandists in New York and dispatched to Russia. Sir Percy Sherwood, chief commissioner of Dominion Police, got his clutches upon Trotzky and would have kept him interned in Nova Scotia and possibly have precluded the success of the Bolsheviki except for the mistaken intervention of the Kerensky government who demanded Trotzky's release.

"Another Russian Jew who was known among his associates in New York as 'Bill' Shatoff, left that city for Russia in July, 1917, with a party of revolutionary workers who were formerly identified with the I. W. W., and also with the Russian Workingmen's Union. Shatoff was a very prominent I. W. W. worker. He is now a member of Trotzky's council at Petrograd, and is vested with the power of condemning to death all known sympathizers with the old imperialistic régime. He spends his time at Petrograd in signing death warrants indiscriminately.

"Another Russian named Martoff, who also returned to Petrograd from the East Side of New York, was also one of the I. W. W. agitators. He is now prominent in the Bolshevist councils. Rhinestone who is Minister of Propaganda in the Bolshevist Government, formerly lived at Buffalo, N. Y. Volodarski, who is Minister of Publicity, returned in 1917 to Russia from Philadelphia. A number of the military leaders of the Red Guards of Russia, and also of the Red Guards in Finland, obtained their experience in organization and in socialistic and revolutionary agitation in the I. W. W. organization of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and on the Pacific Coast at San Francisco and Seattle.

"In the later months of 1917, and during the present year, these Bolshevist leaders have dispatched emissaries to the United States, where by reason of the former association with the I. W. W. and other anarchist societies, and by the liberal use of German funds, they have carried on a very successful propaganda, which has now spread across the border into Canada. Revolutionary associations have been formed in at least 20 industrial centers throughout Canada, and these are now carrying on a very active propaganda.

"A mass of revolutionary literature has reached Canada direct from Red Guard associations in Finland, from Petrograd and from German propagandists in Spain, while several publications of a similar kind have been sent across the border from Chicago, Detroit, Buffalo and Seattle, for distribution in Canada. These are printed in the English, Russian, Ukrainian and Finnish languages, and advocate the overthrow of constitutional government, the seizure of private property, sabotage and industrial strikes.

"The Canadian labor leaders have evidently kept free from and have given no encouragement to this agitation, which is of the most seditious and wicked character. It is the evident intention of these agitators in Canada as well as in the United States to organize the Socialist and foreign elements of our population for the purpose of creating a sentiment here in favor of an international peace at any price. These agitators have thus far only reached the foreign elements of our population, and their efforts are at present chiefly confined to the industrial towns.

"The existing laws, including orders and regulations recently enacted under the War Measures Act, are sufficiently explicit to enable the government and police authorities to deal firmly with the matter, the importance of which may easily be exaggerated, but which cannot be overlooked.

"Having carefully investigated the matter at the request of the government, I have now also been asked by the Minister of Justice to organize a branch of the Department of Justice which in cooperation with the chief commissioner of police and the various departments and agencies of government, will be charged with the duty of enforcing the existing laws for suppressing such agitators and for extirpating their pernicious propaganda and publications.

"I have acceded to this request temporarily, and later, if the necessity is then apparent, a more permanent organization will be effected by the Department of Justice. In the meantime the cordial cooperation and assistance of the public and of the press is earnestly invited. Above all, it is most desirable that all who have personal influence with the thousands of alien peoples now resident in Canada should do all in their power to induce them to keep the peace and particularly to avoid committing violations of the law, which must inevitably result in the criminal conviction and severe punishment of the offenders, and possibiy in the enactment and enforcement of more stringent regulations for safeguarding peace and good order throughout Canada, which will bear even more grievously upon the innocent as well as those who are really guilty."

UTAH AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE IN WAR WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Declaring that the Utah Agricultural College's opportunity to serve the nation is the greatest in a generation and that the institution is dedicating all of its resources to the government, President E. G. Peterson in the first faculty meeting of the year of the college outlined the changes whereby the institution hopes to meet the educational and military needs of the government.

"Nothing matters today but the winning of the war," said President Peterson. "The Utah Agricultural College has combined with its motto 'Labor is Life,' the equally stirring one 'Win the War.' Our whole institution is dedicated to this work. This does not mean that we shall train only soldiers the coming year. Such would be a very narrow conception of what 'Win the War' means. We will train women as home-makers, community leaders, business experts, Red Cross nurses, and in similar lines. We will train men not only in the students' army training corps in various essential fields, but in addition we will have from 1000 to 1500 young men in the institution preparing for commissions, and for scientific and technical service. Throughout the coming year we expect 5000 men to spend at least a limited period at the institution in preparation for some phase of military service."

GERMAN STONE IN PARK IS PROTESTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CINCINNATI, O.—"Turnvater Friedrich Ludwig Jahn." This inscription on a stone erected in Inwood Park, as well as the sentiment which led to the erection of the monument, has caused so much adverse comment that the Cincinnati park commissioners will meet to take action on having the stone removed. The monument was placed in the city park some years ago by the Turners of Cincinnati, for the founder of the playground movement. A tablet on the stone says:

"German patriot and teacher, opened in May, 1811, the first open gymnastic field in Hasenheide, near Berlin. Prompted by patriotic motives to instill in the youth of the land a sublime national spirit and to endow their bodies with physical strength and endurance for national defense. For the United States Jahn's system of physical culture emanated from the Germans of Cincinnati, who erected this stone to his memory in the year 1911."

Boys and men, passing through Inwood Park, have shown their resentment over the "German patriot's" monument by throwing stones at it, according to the park policeman. Lee Ault, president of the Park Commission, said he favors the removal of the monument, and would welcome crystalization of public sentiment to that end. "At the time the stone was presented to the city, we could not refuse it, although we never approved it as an ornament. We were then giving every possible encouragement to playground development. I do not think much of the statement that the inscription is German propaganda. It is in the interest of civic beauty that I favor its removal."

FARMERS AND WHEAT FLOUR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEWARK, N. J.—Farmers of New Jersey who have been used to bringing in their own wheat to the small country mills, and receiving their supply of flour, will still be allowed to do so if they will sign a pledge agreeing to keep to the regulations regarding substitutes, as other consumers do. William S. Tyler, State Food Administrator, has made this ruling. Millers of New Jersey have been authorized to deliver wheat flour to farmers without substitutes upon the signing of the pledges.

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—BUY LIBERTY BONDS—

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Boston Metropolitan Chapter, American Red Cross, will be held on Wednesday, Oct. 23, at 4 P. M. at 142 Berkeley Street, Boston. The question of the adoption of a set of By-laws will be considered. All members of the Chapter are invited to attend without further notice.

MARY P. H. SHERBURNE, Secretary.

October 15, 1918.

SPLENDID RECORD OF GENERAL MANGIN

French Military Leader, Prominent in Recent Offensive, Has Had Distinguished Career in French Colonial Warfare

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—Amongst the leading French chiefs who gravitate around the central figure of Marshal Foch, Gen. Mangin, the French commander who recently took possession of Laon, makes a special claim on public attention as much by his military qualities as by his personality.

Sarrebruck in Lorraine, is at present at the head of an army, after a strenuous career comprising 25 years of ceaseless activity. He has great energy—it is, in fact, his chief characteristic, as it was that of his forefathers, including that brilliant Polish great-grandmother of his, who was celebrated at the court of Stanislas Leczynski, at Nancy. General Mangin's grandfather, who occupied a high position as magistrate during the Revolution, was known for his loyalty, and he encouraged in his sons that love of things military which was to become, so to speak, the tradition of the Mangin family. Two of his three sons became soldiers: one taking part in an expedition to China, whilst the eldest was a personal friend of Napoleon III and of Marshal MacMahon, and took an active part in the Mexican campaign. The remaining son, General Mangin's father, occupied a high position in the French Administration. His four sons—General Mangin and his three brothers— have all had distinguished military careers; they all took a prominent part in pioneer work and largely contributed to the extension of the colonial possessions of France.

Having left St. Cyr, Gen. Charles Mangin immediately started on his career of adventure and ceaseless warfare, from which he has never taken one year of rest in a garrison town—having won all his promotions on the battlefield. For 25 years he seems to have been ubiquitous in all the French colonies then in process of formation—especially in Africa. He realized how immensely important it was that France should consolidate her dominion over those African tribes who have brought such priceless help to their adopted country during the present war. The young Lieutenant Mangin was with all the most celebrated expeditions; he was seen with General Archimard, with Gouraud, with Marchand and Lyautey. His charges at the head of his regiment of Spahis which proudly bore the name of their intrepid chief—"Mangin's Spahis,"—have remained celebrated in the annals of French colonial warfare, and his exploits during the Marchand expedition filled the black population with awe and admiration. In 1890 he was in the thick of the Sudan campaign and was wounded at Diena; two years later he was again seriously wounded at Bosce in the Sudan.

Although he passed three years in Tonkin, from 1901 to 1904, General Mangin naturally drifted back to his old African battle grounds, and continued his self-appointed task; that of contributing by all the means in his power to the firm establishment of a greater France. No one knew better than he the resources of the African continent, and in a remarkable book, "La Force Noire," he described his experiences with the different tribes with whom he had come into more or less violent contact during his campaigns, and advocated for the first time the recruiting of natives for the French Army. To realize the importance of this proposal, since put into practice, it is only necessary to recall the innumerable services rendered by the black troops of France in the course of the present war, and to remember their admirable courage and heroism. In May, 1913, Lieutenant-Colonel Mangin was wounded during the Tadla campaign in Morocco, whilst engaged in pacifying the eastern front of the country.

Yet with that lack of reason, which so often seemed to characterize the Administration in France before the war, in the event of general mobilization, Mangin was appointed to command a reserve brigade at Nantes! Needless to say his indomitable energy rebelled at the idea of submitting to any such enforced inaction whilst real fighting was going on, and three days before the outbreak of war he succeeded in being appointed to command the eighth brigade of Laon. Once more Mangin stood facing the enemy, and Aug. 8, 1914, found him and his men near Namur. Here it was that the order to retreat reached him. On Aug. 31, at a moment when things appeared darkest for France, Mangin was placed at the head of a division.

The retreat was still continuing. Yet as soon as Mangin came into touch with his men, he succeeded in arousing new confidence in them. During the Battle of the Marne, on Sept. 6, the fifth division attacked Courgevaux; General Mangin, sword in hand, charged in the midst of his men, who were amazed at the intrepidity of their chief. The French troops took Courgevaux and held it.

General Mangin next took over the eleventh army corps at Verdun, where he succeeded in constituting a new army of 200,000 men with which to free the citadel from the presence of the enemy. The great chiefs of France soon recognized the value of the General's energy and they did not fail to make use of the fifth division on those occasions when promptitude of decision and execution were important factors of success—together with unflinching courage, determination and resistance.

Neuville-St.-Vaast, Craonne, Bremont, Vimy Vaux—at all these places did the fifth division under General Mangin win everlasting fame for its heroic conduct. It particularly distinguished itself in the capture of the Caillette Wood in April, 1917, which success infuriated the Germans, who turned all their strength upon the Mort Homme. Once more General Nivelle called upon Mangin, who caused a diversion by vigorously attacking Douaumont. Although this attack did not succeed as it should have done, nevertheless it obliged the enemy to abandon his plans, so that the left bank of the Meuse was saved.

During the whole of the formidable Battle of Verdun, Mangin's division was the only one which, not content with resistance, passed continually to the offensive, and even made a certain amount of progress. The same thing happened when he was intrusted with the sector of Froideterre after Vaux had been captured by the Germans. General Mangin not only resisted the formidable attack launched against him, but two days later, attacked in his turn and completely turned the tables on the previously triumphant Boche. It was General Mangin again, who, at the cost of untiring effort largely contributed to the recapture of Douaumont, where the French troops took 20,000 prisoners.

In 1917 also yet another name has to be added to the already important list of Mangin's victories, viz: the Chemin des Dames, so tragically lost last summer, but which at the moment of writing the French and allied troops are once again approaching.

For a moment, at the Chemin des Dames, in 1917, France held a great success within her grasp. The recent political trials have thrown some light on the cause of the sudden, and incomprehensible pause in hostilities at a time when all seemed in the Allies' favor. It will be remembered that General Mangin was amongst those who were held responsible. However, justice was happily done and General Mangin was reinstated in his rightful position.

His most recent successes since last June are fresh in the memory of all—Compiègne saved; the road to Paris saved; the continuous hammering at the Germans at St. Pierre l'Aigle and Laverdine and more recently still, the steady advance in the Soissons sector and the ever-growing threat on the right flank of the enemy. That General Mangin and his men will continue to do great things, one may rest assured. How could it be otherwise with a general like this, who never allows doubt nor worry to assail him, who possesses the most remarkable self-control and who never betrays the slightest impatience? And how could it be otherwise with a general who is so popular with his men? "Tel soldat, tel chef," might well be said of General Mangin and his valiant soldiers, whose greatest reward, after a particularly brilliant exploit, is to be invited to dine with their chief "en famille," as he calls it. On such occasions his cook particularly distinguishes himself, whilst General Mangin talks to his men as an elder brother might! It is sometimes said that "familiarity breeds contempt." In the case of General Mangin and his intrepid troops, familiarity breeds love, confidence and admiration—which, as the general knows well, is the best of recipes for the making of heroes!

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph by Manuel

Gen. Charles Mangin

Who, after splendid work in the construction of the French colonial system, has been in charge of important operations during Marshal Foch's offensive

ITALIAN FESTIVAL IN LONDON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MILAN, Italy—The London correspondents of the principal Milanese papers accentuate the significance of the fact that the Italian and English flags flew side by side at Westminster and on the other government buildings on the day of the Italian national festival, the 20th of September. This privilege and honor, the Secolo declares, has only been accorded previously to the American and French flags. In this way, it says, England celebrates Sept. 20 in full unison with Italy, and this date is memorable not only as the completion of Italian national unity, but on account of its moral significance to the world as a whole.

GEN. PERSHING TO GET FLAG

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The flag flown at City College Stadium, Sunday night, at the ceremonies in honor of the Italian armies, will be forwarded to General Pershing.

RISE AND DECLINE OF IATRO-CHEMISTRY

This is the fifth of a series of short articles dealing with the general subject of chemistry and some of its everyday applications. Others have appeared in The Christian Science Monitor of July 2, July 11, Sept. 18 and Oct. 4.

V

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The term iatro-chemistry is one seldom heard nowadays. It means chemistry as applied to or used in medicine. The school that first promulgated its theories and practices flourished between the first quarter of the Sixteenth Century and the latter half of the Seventeenth. It held that it was upon the proper chemical relations of the fluids in the body that health was dependent; and it endeavored from this hypothesis to explain health conditions in terms of chemical fundamentals. Flanders appears to have been its chief center of operations during the Seventeenth Century. It needs no stretch of the imagination to recognize its empiricism, reaching even to the present day in the drugging systems that with hypnotic clutch hold a not inconsiderable portion of the human race in bondage as great as that to which the immediate followers of Paracelsus subjected their victims.

Opposed to the school of iatro-chemists was that of the iatro-mathematicians, which held sway in Italy in the Seventeenth Century. It attempted to apply the laws of mechanics and mathematics to the human body; and its adherents were enthusiastic anatomists. The iatro-chemical school, holding that disease resulted from abnormal chemical processes within the body, believed that health could be restored by the counteracting effects of chemical substances.

Paracelsus was the chief exponent of this materialistic group during the earlier part of its career. He was a man who never stood high in the estimation of his contemporaries. It has been said of him that he was "of violent passions, coarse, arrogant and unscrupulous"—not at all promising material, one would say, for the healing of the sick. Paracelsus had an adventurous career, living at one time by fortune telling, at another as an army surgeon, between times gathering whatever curious information he could from gypsies, conjurers and chemists indiscriminately. The world to him was a kind of heterogeneous oyster which he strove to open on the chance of finding some sort of a pearl which would enable him to secure the recipe for the healing or the amelioration of the world's sufferings. He had wandered when still a young man over most of Europe, and had penetrated some distance also into Asia and Africa. In 1526 he was appointed professor of physic in the University of Basel.

At this time the laity were in revolt at the system of therapeutics in vogue, and Paracelsus became their spokesman, greatly to the chagrin of his professional friends. He was acquainted with almost all the chemical preparations of his day, and it was his aim to use as many of these as possible in his practice. His ability along this line has never been doubted; but he made no discovery of any new chemical substance. His opinions were a strange mixture compounded of mysticism, theosophy, pantheism, and astrology; and he was firmly under the conviction that astrology was definitely associated with medicine. He insisted that the function of chemistry was not to make gold from the baser metals, but to manufacture medicines and substances for use in the arts. So strongly did his teaching impress itself on the people that from his day chemistry began to be taught in the universities and schools as an essential part of a medical education.

The immediate followers of Paracelsus were extremely bold in propagating the doctrines of their master. They declared that the secrets of magical medicine were contained in the Apocalypse. They were extreme pantheists. They believed that everything that exists eats and drinks, that even minerals and liquids do so. They held that all human knowledge was to be found in the Cabala, the laws of which explained all bodily function; the sun ruled the heart, Jupiter the liver, Mercury the lungs, and so forth. Gold was the specific for heart trouble, while silver solutions looked after the brain. One can hardly imagine it possible to go further along the lines of blind credulity and fictitious speculation than did these men. They were dangerous fanatics, reckless and unscrupulous in the use they made of substances but imperfectly known to them and they wrought untold misery and mischief on those upon whom they experimented. The suggestions they poured into the minds of the unthinking permeate deeply many of the beliefs of humanity to this hour.

So far as the iatro-chemists were chemists they did service. Libavius was the discoverer of stannic chloride, and he described a method for making oil of vitriol (sulphuric acid) which is practically the same method as the one now in use on the manufacturing scale. Van Helmont considered, like Thales, that water was the true foundation of all things. He is said to have been the first to use the term gas, and he accurately described carbonic acid gas, producing it from limestone. Sylvius freed the teaching of Paracelsus from much of its mystical absurdity during the Seventeenth Century; and it is interesting to note that he was aware of the analogy between combustion and respiration. Willis, an Englishman, was also a follower of Paracelsus as regards the theory of matter, but followed Sylvius in the attempt to banish mysticism from the practice of iatro-chemistry. These, with many others, brought chemistry within the range of professional study, with the result that many substances were discovered and the foundations laid for progress along more rational lines.

During this period Agricola did splendid work as a metallurgist, as did Palissy, the potter, and Glauber, the technologist. All three were almost entirely experimental chemists. Agricola, in his work, "Libri XII de re Metallica," gives accounts of the testing, preparation and extraction of the ores, as practiced in his time. He goes into the smelting of copper and the methods of obtaining mercury and gold by amalgamation. He even tells how to recover the mercury, after amalgamation, by sublimation. He describes also the smelting of lead, bismuth, tin, iron and antimony. Agricola must have written from personal knowledge of the various processes he describes, and after careful investigation of them. Palissy can hardly be said to have belonged to any particular school of chemistry. He was self-taught, a keen experimenter and an accurate observer. Ceramic art was greatly enriched by his discoveries. Glauber published an encyclopedia of chemical processes, and was the discoverer of Glauber's salts (sodium sulphate).

During this period the common mineral acids, sulphuric, hydrochloric and nitric, became articles of commerce, and were used in the manufacture of useful products. A considerable number of metallic oxides were in regular use in the arts. But organic substances — that is, compounds containing carbon—were not much known. Acetic acid was, however, as were some acetates and tartrates, as well as succinic, benzoic and stearic acids, the last named one of the characteristic acids of oils and fats. Ether was likewise known and in use.

LAUNCHING OF CONCRETE SHIPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BARROW-IN-FURNESS, England—At both Barrow-in-Furness and Barnstaple a concrete vessel of 1000 tons was launched for the first time on Sept. 21. At Barrow, the first of 10 concrete barges was launched by the Ferro-Concrete Shipconstruction Company Ltd. from the Graving Dock Shipyard. This yard was formerly the site of the yard of Caird & Purdie, where merchant steamers were built. The concrete barges are being built on the Hennebique system of reenforced concrete construction, and are to comply with the Board of Trade requirements and Lloyd's Register classification. Their measurements are 180 feet in length, 31 feet in breadth, 19 feet in depth and a loaded draught of 15 feet. Steamers are also under construction in this shipyard. At Barnstaple, the same day witnessed the launching of the first concrete ship built there for the Admiralty, the company present including Admiral de Lorenzi, Italian naval attaché, and Col. Ernest Ferretti, Constructor to the Italian Navy. It was only on March 25 that Mr. Percy Westacott, the builder, and principal of the British Construction Company, London, received the order to begin operations, and although the yard itself had to be made, the vessel has been constructed in four months. This is a record for concrete shipbuilding in the country. Another keel was to have been laid down within 48 hours on the same shipway. Other vessels are already under construction and it is hoped shortly to begin launching one vessel every month.

BANKS PREPARE TO RESTORE INDUSTRY

Large Banking Concerns in Great Britain Amalgamate to Cope With Restoration Needs and Trade Development

I

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England — At the recent extraordinary general meeting of the London City and Midland Bank, Ltd., held at the Cannon Street Hotel, London, for the purpose of approving the agreement for the amalgamation of the London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd., with the London City and Midland Bank, Ltd., and changing the name of the company to "London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd.," the chairman (Sir Edward H. Holden Bart.), gave an interesting review of the history of English banking in relation to the policy of bank amalgamations.

"There has been," the chairman said, "a series of amalgamations during the last nine months between large banks, and the question is naturally asked: Why have the banks within such a short time effected such important amalgamations? As you are aware, the London City and Midland Bank has consistently pursued the policy of amalgamation since the year 1888, and for us it is only a continuation of our policy to seek to obtain a union with the London Joint Stock Bank. Five years ago an attempt was made to bring these two banks together, but it failed on the question of price. But, as regards the general question, several important reasons may be advanced. In the first place, bankers are confronted with the problem of restoring the industries of the country after the war to the condition which they previously occupied. Large sums of money will have to be found for the purchase of raw material, and large sums will also be required to improve the trade position generally. It is estimated that no less than £300,000,000 will be required for these purposes, and credit will in some way have to be created for that amount. How this credit can be created I will deal with later, but large and powerful banks are indispensable for the purpose.

"The second reason why these amalgamations have taken place is that every effort should be made to retain London as the financial center of the world. One of our principal competitors in the future will be Germany, and just as the Germans made great preparations for the war by increasing their armies and supplying themselves with large amounts of gold and munitions of war, so they are at the present time making their preparations for after-war trade. These preparations take the form not only of a continuation of the Darlehnskassen, but also of enlarging and strengthening their joint-stock banks by amalgamations and by the opening of new branches.

"As a result of their amalgamations it is estimated that the Deutsche Bank at the present time has over £300,000,000 of deposits, the Disconto-Gesellschaft over £200,000,000, and the Dresdner over £170,000,000, in addition to which it must be remembered that each of these three banks is affiliated with a number of smaller banks, over which they exercise direct control, and also a number of banks with which they are indirectly connected. For example, the Deutsche Bank is at the head of, and directly controls, a banking group consisting of 25 banks with total deposits of about £450,000,000, while the group of the Disconto-Gesellschaft is made up of 14 banks with total deposits of over £300,000,000. The Dresdner Bank also has a number of affiliations. These are the three principal German banks with which we shall have to compete, and to do so successfully we must meet them on a fair equality of size. By the amalgamations which have taken place in this country our banks have grown at the present time, excluding affiliations, to a magnitude measured by £300,000,000 of deposits in the case of our own bank, when this arrangement is completed, £243,000,000 for Lloyds Bank, £230,000,000 for the London County Westminster and Parr's Bank, £212,000,000 for Barclay's and £176,000,000 for the National Provincial and Union Bank of England. It has, of course, been alleged that we entered into this war without having made sufficient preparation, but the bankers have been determined, notwithstanding strenuous opposition, that it should not be alleged against them that they have not made full preparations for meeting the international trade competition which will arise after the war, and that they have not done everything in their power to retain London as the finacial center of the world."

Referring to the criticism that the industries did not get as much assistance as was given by the private banks in the old days, Sir Edward said: "I shall endeavor to show, and I think the facts of history will support me, that, notwithstanding the great difficulties through which we have passed, the banks have been able to meet the industrial and commercial demands made upon them, and their ability to do so has been, in a great measure, owing to the system of amalgamation."

Sir Edward commenced with the year 1800 and traced the history of English banking briefly to the year 1860. During this period there were a number of crises arising from various causes, but all of which could have been averted had the banks been strong enough or had their strength kept pace with the growth of industry. Coming to the period from 1860 to 1880, the chairman said: "Our foreign trade increased from £375,000,000 to £697,000,000, and it is during this period that we see the real beginning of the amalgamation movement. Bankers were just learning how to take over the weak banks by way of amalgamation. The smaller banks, finding difficulty in gathering sufficient deposits, merged themselves with larger and stronger institutions, which by this time had established about 800 branches. During this period there were two more crises, one in 1866 and another in 1878, and a large number of bank failures again occurred.

"Notwithstanding these banking vicissitudes, our foreign trade increased during the years 1880 to 1900 from £697,000,000 to £877,000,000, and it was during this period that, with the object of avoiding further failures, the system of amalgamation was widely extended. Passing on from 1900 to 1913, our foreign trade increased during this period from £877,000,000 to £1,403,000,000. No bank failures of importance now occurred. Although the South African war, which broke out in 1899, caused serious depreciation in all gilt-edged securities, no evidence of weakness was shown except in the case of a number of the smaller banks, which found relief in amalgamation. The banks continued to pursue the policy of opening new branches all over the country, thereby gathering new resources, and by the end of 1913 the branches of the joint-stock banks in England and Wales were more than 6000 in number.

"To summarize the facts and figures, the first 80 years of last century showed a development of our external trade from £68,000,000 to £697,000,000. During this period we had a very large number of bank failures with periodic financial crises which brought widespread ruin in their train. In the next 33 years our external trade grew from £697,000,000 to £1,403,000,000, a much larger addition to the volume of our trade than was made in the whole of the preceding 80 years. This increase was possible only because the banks were able to give the necessary financial facilities. It was during these 33 years that the system of bank amalgamation became fully established. In the first 20 of these 33 years there were still, it is true, some failures on the part of small banks, but these were not to be compared in number or importance with those which had taken place in the preceding 20-year periods. In the last 13 of the 33 years there were practically no bank failures at all. This record justifies me in saying that the system of bank amalgamation has proved of the greatest advantage to the whole of our industry and commerce."

CURFEW LAW ESTABLISHED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

CALDWELL, N. J.—A curfew ordinance is about to become a law in the borough, and Mayor Peck has appointed 15 special policewomen who will see to its enforcement. The new order of things is looked upon as a war necessity, being deemed advisable by the establishment of the Navy Rifle Range at the Great Place Meadows.

LETTERS

Communications under the above heading are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 367)

Prices Really Are Too High

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

In reading over the list of prices paid by the United States Government for foodstuff for the army for August, I find figures which puzzle me when I compare them with what I pay for supplies. For instance, bacon is quoted at 42c. a pound to the government. Every one knows that prices are sky high, but citizens expect, despite Hog Island prodigalities, the government to buy as low as anyone, and dealers to quote them at least reasonable prices. Does the government get the lowest prices?

As an individual buyer, I have just purchased a six-pound strip of bacon for 40c. a pound. We all know that qualities vary, but this is good bacon, and if soldiers and sailors never get any worse food, we can be assured that there would be no complaints or grounds for complaints. But that is not the point, for it goes without saying that we all want A-1 food for the boys. The point is that a single purchaser can buy for 2c. a pound less than can the government when it buys by the million pounds. One order for 99,560,000 pounds of bacon has just been placed with Swift.

This all recalls the initial order of the government for bacon more than a year ago, when the price paid was about 34c. a pound or approximately equal to the regular retail price. What followed? Immediately the retail price began to shoot upward. Exponents of the exploded "supply and demand" said, "Of course, the price went up because there was a big demand and consequent shortage." Well, I have never found a time since that "shortage" when I could not buy bacon, and no dealer whom I inquired of ever told me that he did not have any or could not get any. But the price stayed up just the same, and even continued to advance. Consequently I wonder just what the cause is, and if it can be that there is any profiteering anywhere? The meat packers appear to make out that they profit only to the extent of a fraction of a cent, and even if they did not make anything on meat sold to the consumer it would hardly make any difference in the price paid. But they keep running, and pay dividends, and cut a "melon" now and then in the shape of stock dividends to the extent of millions of dollars.

Reports from Washington state that the Bureau of Labor Statistics has started an investigation of the cost of living in the principal industrial centers. Another dispatch says that a government price investigator has started a probe in Cleveland of the sudden increase of 10c. in butter and egg prices. I cannot help but recall the almost numberless investigations of the high cost of living which have been carried on by the government. Almost invariably, the finding is that the prices are too high. The unanimity of these reports in finding that prices are too high leaves one pretty well convinced that the prices really are too high. If there are still any doubters after the findings of these latest investigations are made it is to be hoped there may be further investigations; then, when there are no wars or other things handy to blame it upon, there may be some action not only recommending but ordering fairer prices for the government as well as for private individuals.

(Signed) CONSUMER.

Dorchester, Mass., Oct. 5, 1918.

NEW MINISTER APPOINTED

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina — Federico Quintana, Counselor of the Argentine Embassy at Washington, has been appointed Minister of Argentina to the Central American republics.

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PRESIDENT WILSON'S NOTE MEETS WITH GENERAL APPROVAL

(Continued from page one)

armistice will be unable to resume the war on a better footing than that on which they now are, no armistice will be granted. It is considered extremely improbable that the allied reply can be dispatched before the Reichstag meeting on Wednesday.

Meanwhile, new developments regarding Turkey are expected with the Serbians' entry into Nish.

It is believed that Germany assured her allies that she could obtain better terms than they, but now that the Austrians and Germans seem unable to maintain their overland communication with Constantinople, important events may be expected in Turkey.

London Press Comment

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—London papers comment on President Wilson's last note to Germany as follows:

Westminster Gazette

It is an immense gain to the Allies to have a spokesman who keeps so resolutely to the front, as President Wilson does, the central war aim, which we call the destruction of Prussian militarism. We get here only a clue to the honorable approach to the German nation. If we keep a firm grip of this fundamental matter, all else falls into its place. Therefore, we must exercise patience and stand resolutely behind President Wilson when he demands the destruction of Prussian military power as a necessary condition of peace.

Evening Standard

President Wilson has replied promptly, and in fitting terms, and has removed certain false impressions which were possible regarding his three questions to Germany. We regret in a note otherwise strong and timely, that Mr. Wilson did not refer to the punishment for the vile outrages.

Pall Mall Gazette

The President's reply reaches his highest standards of point and promptness. Such declarations have been made before, but never in such a dramatic setting or with such securities for their being read and digested. All other influences which make for the breakup of Kaiserism will be reenforced by a consciousness in every mind that war will endure so long as the Hohenzollerns and their régime continue.

The Globe

There is no ambiguity about the American President's stern reply. Mr. Wilson recognizes that there are other powers besides the United States engaged in this war, and with a loyalty which we should naturally expect from him, altogether declines to compromise them or tie their hands.

Full Reparation Demanded

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—Opinion on Germany's reply to Mr. Lansing's note was expressed by several speakers in Trafalgar Square, addressing the crowds on behalf of the war loan today. Lord Morris, former Premier of Newfoundland, said that the most serious point of the war had been reached. "We have got to be just and merciful, but not at the expense of our own people. There must be complete indemnities for Belgium, France, Serbia, Rumania, and complete restoration. Who is going to pay the bill for the British taxpayer? That is most important, because, if the country is called upon to pay it, it will mean four times the taxation existing before the war, and the crippling of industries for years."

Mr. John McCall, Agent-General for Tasmania, said that settlement must not be left in the hands of President Wilson or America. England and France had borne the brunt of the struggle, while the President had not felt the horrors of war.

The Hon. J. G. Jenkins, former Premier of New South Wales, said there must be no armistice until Germany had surrendered her army, submarines, and navy, and she must be compelled to pay for destruction in the invaded countries. Her colonies must not be allowed to return under her rule. To do so would impose such a strain on the loyalty of Australia and New Zealand as seriously to hamper the stability of the empire itself.

To compensate France and Belgium, Krupp's works should be seized and the machinery handed to those who had had theirs stolen.

Mr. Robert Williams, Secretary of the National Transport Workers Federation, is strongly in favor of the Allies accepting a basis of a world peace on the lines indicated by President Wilson, and now accepted on behalf of German Democracy. "In my judgment," said Mr. Williams in an interview, "there are only two alternatives—an immediate peace or universal insurrection."

New Evacuation Proposal

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

THE HAGUE, Holland (Monday)—The Nieuwe Courant states that the Dutch Minister in Berlin's proposed visit to The Hague is credited as being connected with a German proposal that Holland should supervise the occupied territories of Belgium and northern France in the event of German evacuation, and the postponement of the visit is attributed to the raising of questions by Germany regarding the method of the evacuation.

The paper states that the German idea eventually is that the allied armies on the western front should remain on the line reached by them at the moment when German evacuation begins. It is learned from a reliable source that the German reply will open up the possibility of terminating submarine warfare, provided the Allies' attitude is accommodating. The paper adds that the delay in the dispatch of Germany's reply to President Wilson is attributed to serious differences of opinion between the German Army Command and the government.

Meanwhile the Amsterdam Telegraf's war correspondent learns the German Minister at The Hague left for Berlin yesterday, while the Handelsblad learns that Captain von Müller, the German naval attaché at The Hague, has been recalled, and also states that Herr Oppenheimer will probably leave The Hague for London today.

Reply Received in London

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The text of President Wilson's reply to the German peace offer, received through press channels, was placed in the hands of the members of the British Government early this morning. The Council met shortly after 11 o'clock to consider the President's response.

No Makeshift Solutions

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—The Daily Chronicle comments as follows on Dr. Solf's reply: "Germany has replied to President Wilson's questions with what purports to be an affirmative answer to all of them. This ought not to surprise us, having regard to the trend of events. We do not know whether the President will consider the answers sufficient for his present purpose. But let us suppose that either now or in the near future, Mr. Wilson is satisfied on his preliminary points. What then? His points were not put forward as conditions for an armisice, but as preliminaries which he asked to have cleared up before broaching the matter to his allies.

"The next stage would be an interallied discussion. Now an armistice may serve one of two purposes. There may be a temporary stoppage of the fighting, with the possibility of its being resumed later. Or there may be an absolutely final stoppage, designed merely to regulate the interim situation, pending, and during, the peace conference.

"Germany would like one of the former type, the Allies can only consent to the latter. It follows we must insist on terms such as virtually disarm the Central Powers. It must be remembered that the conference will last a long time, at least six months, and possibly 12. Its business will be enormously complicated, directly involving the interests of the great majority of nations, and it is important that the solutions reached should not be makeshifts, but, as far as possible, water-tight and weather-tight for all foreseeable time. This they only can be if the question of power as between two groups of belligerents (champions of totally incompatible ideals) is settled absolutely before the conference begins.

"Enemy governments must have their due place at the conference table, they must be fully heard, they must be allowed to plead with entire freedom any argument based on right or reason or interest. But there must be no possibility of their recurring to the argument of force. When the fighting is finished, it must be finished once for all, and the Allies must be unmistakably secured against its renewal."

Labor Leader Firm

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)— In a statement today, Mr. Arthur Henderson said that if Germany were ready to make peace on President Wilson's terms, the Allies were entitled to require from her binding guarantees of a military and naval character, which would prevent her from using the period of armistice to reconstruct her shattered military defenses. Such a requirement ought to be accompanied by equally binding diplomatic guarantees from the allied governments that the peace they will negotiate will be a Wilson peace.

In Mr. Henderson's opinion, organized labor could not do other than throw its whole weight on the side of President Wilson and the British Premier in seeking to secure a final settlement within the framework of the program Germany has now declared herself ready to accept.

Balkan Delegates in London

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—Mr. Pashitch, the Serbian Premier, was guest of the Lord Mayor at a luncheon at the Mansion House today, which was also attended by Lord Reading, the Serbian and Greek ministers, Take Jonescu, Colonel Yovanovitsch, and T. P. O'Connor.

Mr. Balfour, who was to have proposed a toast, was prevented from attending by an urgent cabinet council.

The Lord Mayor dispatched a congratulatory telegram to the Prince Regent of Serbia, expressing his gratitude for the services Serbia has rendered the allied cause.

In proposing the toast of Mr. Pashitch, the Lord Mayor said the dawn of a brighter day was breaking, but cablegrams from Berlin did not bring them within the charmed negotiating circle of peace, and he ventured to say they were not an adequate basis for peace negotiations. He thought it an utter impossibility that Britain should commit imperial suicide by accepting those terms as a peace settlement.

Lord Reading, speaking as Lord Chief Justice, said: "Justice is merciful when there are extenuating circumstances, but when there are none, justice must be stern." They must not reckon too quickly that the end has come. A new chapter had opened, but, like many chapters in this war, it was full of difficulties. There was one great satisfaction, namely, that, throughout the war, the Allies had stood firmly together, and with the assistance of America, had continued that union because they realized that unity was so important. He was satisfied it would be preserved to the end.

Mr. Pashitch said that Serbia had been ready to sacrifice her life honorably, rather than live without honor in German-Magyar slavery.

Defenders of international justice and liberty stretched out their hands to her and fought to defend her and other small nations. Victory had been bound to come, although paid for by immense sacrifice. If Serbia had won the world's admiration through her courage, sacrifice and unswerving loyalty, she had done it because of her deep consciousness that she was struggling for lofty ideals of justice among the nations in general, and for the freedom and unity of all the Jugo-Slavs, the Serbs, the Croats and the Slovenes. Serbia, he added, would never forget the help the Allies had given her.

Mr. Churchill's Approval

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

MANCHESTER, Eng. (Tuesday)—Winston Churchill in a speech here today praised President Wilson's reply to Germany as being a stern, formidable answer. The speaker expressed the belief that the President's action undoubtedly has the whole-hearted indorsement of every one of the Allies.

Question of Stating Terms

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The announcement was made in the House of Commons today by Andrew Bonar Law, spokesman for the government, that it would be unwise for any of the allied governments to give a statement on peace terms before the granting of an armistice.

New York Comment

Public Opinion on Wilson Note in City Largely Approbative

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Public opinion here about President Wilson's latest note to Berlin is largely approbative. Some of the opinions are as follows:

Chauncey M. Depew: "The note has cleared the air. It is admirable in its absolutely clear expression of our purposes which cannot be negotiated. The tendency of the German mind is to fix a text and then to elaborate upon it. This note is not a text. It is a definite statement of what we intend to do."

Dr. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity Church, and army chaplain: "The American people will never consent to any terms with Germany except those which can be expressed in two words—unconditional surrender. Any discussion of peace at the present time is harmful to the cause for which we are fighting. Unless Germany suffers complete military defeat the sacrifices of this war will have been thrown away. I hold to President Wilson's position in his speech Sept. 27, 'no negotiations with outlaws.'"

Frank A. Vanderlip, president of the National City Bank: "I believe that the end of the war has come. Germany is whipped. She must accede to the terms imposed, and they will not be light. We are not to be sorry that we cannot march over their army that has devastated France and Belgium to Berlin. There will be punishment enough, I believe, in the terms of peace."

Dr. T. Iyenaga, director of the East and West News Bureau: "It is a happy augury for the triumph of democracy that the most vital issues affecting a nation, those of war and peace, depend no longer on the whim, or caprice of a monarch or a few autocrats. They await the decision of the people. To the recognition of this principle even autocratic Germany has been driven by the stress of circumstances."

George W. Wickersham, former Attorney-General of the United States: "The note possesses certain advantages, but it continues the diplomatic conversations. It lacks definiteness and is not free from ambiguity."

Eugene H. Outerbridge, president of the New York State Chamber of Commerce: "Those who felt a shiver of anxiety lest the German note had angled him into an embarrassing position once more have had another occasion to realize that in mental power as well as in grim determination President Wilson can be absolutely trusted to hold his own with any diplomatist and to uphold the honor of the nation with all our allies."

Henry Morgenthau, former Ambassador to Turkey: "The answer is the best Liberty Loan speech that has ever been delivered. The public will now realize why we need funds for further preparation, as this war is by no means over."

Miss Mary Garrett Hay, chairman of the New York City Woman Suffrage Party: "I am very much opposed to peace at this time. I am for peace with victory. I want to see our armies march triumphantly into Berlin and dictate the terms of surrender to the Germans there."

Miss Maude Wetmore, president of the National League for Women's Service: "Victory, pure and simple—unconditional surrender—are in my opinion the only peace terms on which to close this war. This is no time for parley."

Allies in War to Finish

And the Finish, Says Sir Eric Geddes, Will Be a Permanent Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In his speech before the Pilgrims Society on Monday evening, Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the British Admiralty, departed from his prepared address to mention, briefly, President Wilson's reply to Germany. It was not befitting, the First Lord declared, to discuss the Wilson reply; he would have to resist the temptation to do that, inasmuch as he had not read the complete text. Chauncey M. Depew, toastmaster, had read one or two paragraphs from the note, and very few of those present had seen the complete copy. But the First Lord made it plain that the Allies were in the war to the finish, and that finish would be a permanent peace, to which Germany's signature would have to be a clean one, worth the paper it was written on.

The First Lord's speech, whose urgent appeal for "full speed ahead" in the construction of anti-submarine craft was delivered with full authority of Secretary Daniels, has been received with most respectful and thoughtful attention. Delivered before a society whose single aim has always been to draw the English-speaking peoples more closely together through an ever-increasing mutual understanding, it was apparent that the First Lord's solemn warning that the danger most to be apprehended on the sea had not yet been removed, and must be, found lodgment where it would bring forth good fruit.

Deserters in Turkey

Roving Bands Constitute Serious Problem, Says Dr. Barton

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Bands of deserters from the Turkish Army constitute a serious problem in Turkey, with which the allied governments must deal effectually, according to Dr. James L. Barton, foreign secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions and chairman of the American Committee for Relief in the Near East.

"The peril in the surrender of Turkey lies in the fact that for three years the government of the country has been military, with only a caricature of a civil organization," Dr. Barton stated. "When the military government collapses, the country will be left without adequate machinery for protection from internal trouble. There is no danger from uprisings of the people or of inter-racial strife, but there is a real peril to the entire country from bands of deserters from the army. Bandits from wandering tribes, unpaid soldiers now disorganized and living off the country, will constitute a menace to all classes, and need to be restrained. More than 2,000,000 Armenians and Greeks exiled from their homes and incapable of self-defense would fall easy prey.

"The Allies should at once, upon the unconditional surrender of the military, make provision for an international commission to give Turkey a safe provisional government until the peace conference settles the question of a permanent government for the entire country."

Provinces Urge Dictated Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—The Hon. N. W. Rowell, president of the Privy Council, has recently returned from a tour of the West where he has delivered a number of addresses. On the question of peace, Mr. Rowell states that what the western provinces demanded was not a negotiated but a dictated peace. Referring to the contribution made to the war by the four western provinces, the minister said that they wanted a peace, "dictated after unconditional surrender of Germany, Austria and Turkey, dictated by the Allies, not in a spirit of revenge but in the interest of humanity and the future peace of the world; a peace which will insure restitution and reparation for the wrongs and crimes committed and adequate guarantees against their repetition in the future. The West is squarely behind the government in the further prosecution of the war in order to obtain such a peace and is prepared to carry its full share of the burden and the sacrifice which the prolongation of the war may involve."

GOVERNMENT SENDS CONCILIATOR TO UTAH

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Reports that sheriffs employed by coal companies in Carbon County, Utah, were deporting miners because they joined the United Mine Workers, caused the Department of Labor on Tuesday to send Berner M. Reed of Denver to act as conciliator. He is instructed to advise operators that the government's war labor policy is that there shall be no infringement of the rights of men to organize in an orderly manner and also to seek to keep the men from striking until an adjustment can be effected.

TREATISE ON WAR COURSES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

AUSTIN, Tex.—T. W. Riker, associate professor of modern European history at the University of Texas, is now in Washington preparing a special bibliography pertaining to a war-aim course to be used in colleges throughout the country in the students army training corps. He was requested to do this work by Mr. Aydelotte, chairman of the subcommittee dealing with education and special training in war colleges, whom he knew at Oxford.

CONDITIONS OF WAR WORKERS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—With the view of improving the living conditions among war wokers and thereby decrease the present high labor turnover, the War Labor Policies Board has announced that a commission on living conditions of war workers has been created.

What better Holiday gift than Liberty Bonds?

Filene's

The suits are noticeably warm and substantial

Many of the collars can be worn high; one is sketched on the left, a fur-trimmed broadcloth suit at $45. The $45 suits are all warmly interlined and include warm fabrics like velveteen and oxford meltons. One of the latter is sketched on the right, a braid bound oxford melton with four handy pockets, $45.

(Filene's—mail orders filled—fifth floor)

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER, BOSTON, MASS.

Established a Century

Chandler & Co.

Tremont Street, Near West, Boston

Style and quality of materials stand out above all else in the wearing apparel offered by Chandler & Co.—and have always been the paramount consideration, the two going hand in hand. Prices will always be found very reasonable.

Women's and Misses' Suits

SCORES upon scores of beautiful models to choose from—the latest ideas developed in fine quality materials and showing the most skillful tailoring.

Velours Suits, 45.00 to 65.00.
Broadcloth Suits, 39.50 to 60.00.
Oxford Suits, 39.50, 65.00.
Silvertone Suits, 45.00 to 75.00.
Melton Mixture Suits, 45.00 to 55.00.
Fur Trimmed Suits, 45.00 to 225.00.
Misses' Silvertone Suits, 39.50 to 60.00.
Misses' Velours Suits, 25.00 to 145.00.

Women's and Misses' Coats

WE sincerely advise you to buy your winter coat now. The better quality materials may not be duplicated later—the less expensive fabrics will undoubtedly be much higher in price.

SPECIAL AT 35.00

Velours Coats. A high-waisted belted model, with large collar of kit coney. In all street shades.

Others at this price, crystal velours, heather jersey, and corduroy.

SPECIAL AT 45.00

Silvertone Coats, in madura brown, taupe, pekin and plum—in a model that has proved a favorite. The coat is gracefully draped under an all-around belt—the collar buttons snugly at the throat.

Other coats at this price in Normandy silvertone, velours with fancy linings or fur collars.

SPECIAL AT 60.00

Silvertipped Bolivia Coats, in mole brown, delft blue. Attractive model—softly plaited from the belt, with large envelope pockets, and smart collar that buttons over on the side.

Women's Velveteen Dresses

Beauty and economy meet in these charming dresses of fine quality velveteen—all made from our own selected materials bought months ago.

Examples of the Values

A Dress with a mandarin front and a fitted panel back. 35.00.

Another Velveteen Dress, with becoming collarless neck, all fashionable shades, 25.00.

Misses' Serge Dresses

Wool Jersey Model, in the slim silhouette. Navy and beige, 25.00.

Another in straight-line effect, shows serge panels with silk fringe over satin foundation. 35.00.

Smart Dress of Serge, enriched by braiding on deep border of skirt, belt and around the youthful, collarless neckline, 45.00.

Silk Waists

GEORGETTE WAISTS—Featuring the modish two-tone effects of brown and bisque, plum and bisque, flesh and white, black and white, navy and white—also all-white. Beading and silk embroidery in exquisite harmonious shades, 7.50.

SATIN WAISTS—Charming model, fashioned from fine quality satin, simple in style—every seam being neatly finished with plain stitching. The sole trimming is a row of fagoting that outlines a border around the cuffs, collar and down the centre front. White, tan, flesh, navy, 7.50.

CREPE DE CHINE WAISTS—Model that has for its novel trimming feature hemstitched double insets on either side of centre front. May be worn high or low, 7.50.

Silk Jersey Petticoats

All-Silk Jersey Petticoats, to be worn under the modish tight skirt. Brown, gold, blue, taupe, rose, turquoise, navy, emerald, white and black. 3.95.

Separate Skirts

All Wool Plaited Skirts—stylish check designs with wide belt and two deep pockets. Special, 10.75.

Black and White Velour Checked Sport Skirts—plain tailored with two mannish pockets and wide belt. 10.50.

Prunella Cloth Sport Skirts in unusual black and white designs, box plaited model with stylish pockets. Smart for wear with separate coats. Special, 17.50.

Pure Wool Plaid Skirts—in tan and blue, green and tan, gray and tan, and copen and navy. Style with wide belt and deep plaits—and all in well-chosen colorings. 15.00.

Gloves

Usually sold for 1.85

Women's Doeskin Gloves—one clasp, washable in white only; p.x.m. or pique sewn. Special, 1.50.

Women's Two Clasp Fabric Gloves—silk and chamoisette lined. Gray, browns, olive drab, black and white. Most practical and durable for early fall wear. Special, 1.50.

400 Pairs

Corsets

Elvira France and Chandler Special models—of fine quality figured broche, batiste and coutil, in flesh and white. Correct for every figure, including a lightly boned style for misses.

2.95

Silks and Velvets

It is well to buy your silks and velvets now. You will undoubtedly pay much higher prices when present stocks are replaced at advance quotations.

Chiffon Dress Velvets, 6.00
English Velutina, 4.50
English Velutina, 2.50
Lyons Costume Velvets, 6.75
Black Messaline, 1.65
Crepe Meteors, 2.75
Satin Crepes, 3.50
Crepe de Chines, 2.50
Duchess Satins, 2.50
Satin Charmeuse, 3.00
30 Yds. Hunter-green crepe de chine, 40 inches, 2.00
125 Yds. Light blue Duchess delaine, 40 inches, 1.65
5 Yds. French Duchess Satin, 40 inches, 3.95
13¾ Yds. Fr. Duchess Satin, 40 in., forest green, 3.95
16 Yds. Blue and green plaid, white overplaid, 36 inches, 2.25

LOAN LESS THAN HALF SUBSCRIBED

(Continued from page one)

cial floats. The parade was viewed by 30,000 people along Colon's prize thoroughfare, which bears the name of the great South American liberator, Simon Bolivar. The United States Army and Navy were well represented, and the Republic of Panama joined in the celebration with enthusiasm. The affair was under the direction of Capt. John G. Fels, of the United States Navy. Speeches were made by Col. Thomas B. Lamoreaux, Reuben Arcia, Governor of the Province of Colon; Mr. Yearick, Judge Manuel Joli, and Commander Calhoun, United States Navy.

Appeal to the Greeks

Special Delegate Urges Them to Support Liberty Loan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A second appeal for support for the Liberty Loan has been issued by N. G. Kyriakides, honorary chairman of the Greek Liberty Loan Committee and head of the mission of the Central Committee of Unredeemed Greeks at Athens, and its special delegate to this country.

"By supporting this loan," says Mr. Kyriakides to his countrymen in America, "you are not only helping the struggle of the allied cause for democracy and liberty, but also the cause of our dear motherland, Greece, and our race in general. We should not lose sight of the fact that the United States is one of the allied nations which is loaning money to Greece. Let us, then, all hasten without exception and according to our means, and contribute to the Liberty Loan of this country of high ideals and freedom."

Lambs Club Takes $1,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Lambs Club at an all-night meeting Sunday, attended by Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the United States Shipping Board, subscribed $1,000,000 in Liberty bonds and Mr. Hurley said in honor of the club's support a new ship would be named "The Lambs."

High Schools Collect $4,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The New York high schools have obtained about $4,000,000 in 35,000 subscriptions to the Liberty Loan.

Racial Group Raises $4,486,350

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The racial group committees under the Foreign Language Division of the Liberty Loan committee in this district raised $4,486,350 during the first two weeks of the loan drive. This was distributed as follows: Armenian $172,500, Bulgarian $400, Finnish $10,950, French $299,300, Greek $598,850, Holland $101,100, Hungarian $247,400, Italian $137,600, Japanese $1,167,000, Jugo-Slav $109,950, Latin-American $392,850, Lettic $3250, Lithuanian $8500, Mexican $8500, Norwegian $855,300, Polish $3100, Rumanian $4100, Russian $14,300, Spanish $13,350, Syrian $325,000, Ukrainian $12,550.

Eighth District Totals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—St. Louis and St. Louis County have reached 75 per cent of their combined fourth Liberty Loan quota, it was announced on Tuesday morning. The total subscription for the two areas is $58,282,900, or almost exactly three-fourths of the $77,709,900 of the combined quota. To finish on time the city must raise $3,400,000 daily for the remainder of the period.

The 24 Indiana counties in the eighth district have exceeded their quota of $18,765,000 by nearly $200,000. The Eighth Federal Reserve District has subscribed $204,449,450, or 79 per cent of its total quota of $260,000,000.

Intense activity began on Tuesday following the President's rejection of Berlin's terms.

Panama's Campaign Noted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Panama Day at the Altar of Liberty was marked by an address from Joseph Edgar Lefevre, chargé d'affaires of the Panama legation at Washington, who said:

"I can assure you of the loyal cooperation of my native land and of its willingness to do anything that may help you to win the war. You may have read a cabled news item to the effect that, notwithstanding the depressing economic bad times prevailing there on account of abnormal conditions brought about by the war, Panama City subscribed one-third more than allotted and Colon oversubscribed its quota of this loan by 50 per cent."

Portugal's Day in New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Portugal's day in the local Liberty Loan drive was marked by a speech, at the Altar of Liberty, by Alredo de Mesquita, Portuguese Consul-General, who told of the loyalty of his country to the cause for which the Allies are fighting.

The United States Steel Corporation has subscribed for $10,000,000 additional of the Liberty Loan, making its total subscription $50,000,000, the largest amount taken by a corporation for any of the Liberty Loan issues.

New England Subscriptions

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—New England has subscribed $298,603,000 to the fourth Liberty Loan, or nearly 60 per cent of its quota, in 14 days of the campaign which ends next Saturday. N. Penrose Hallowell, executive chairman of the New England Liberty Loan Committee, while confident that the district quota will be fully subscribed, has issued an appeal to every citizen "to buy to the limit." Open-air rallies inaugurated this week are expected to speed up subscriptions. The standing of the six states for the 14 days follows: Massachusetts, $191,107,000; Connecticut, $47,048,000; Rhode Island, $27,559,000; Maine, $14,670,000; New Hampshire, $10,102,000; Vermont, $8,117,000.

Milwaukee Exceeds Quota

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MILWAUKEE, Wis. — Milwaukee went over the top on Tuesday in the sale of bonds of the fourth Liberty Loan when subscriptions totaling $33,450,250 were reported. This is nearly $1,000,000 over the city's quota.

Chicago Total $150,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Subscriptions to the fourth Liberty Loan here on Tuesday brought Chicago's total up to $150,000,000 and hope is being entertained that this city will meet its quota by Saturday. The total subscriptions for the second reserve district amounted to $448,789,000, or 51 per cent of the quota.

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM IN GERMANY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—According to an official German telegram, the Federal Council, or Bundesrat, has approved a bill closely connected with parliamentarization. This bill abolishes Paragraph 2, of Article 21, of the Imperial Constitution, which compels the Reichstag deputies to forfeit their seats on accepting paid imperial or state office. It further provides for the abolition in the article dealing with the representation of the Chancellor, of the first paragraph, which provides that the Chancellor's representatives shall represent him to the extent of their own particular sphere. The bill also provides that the following sentence should be added to the first paragraph of the same law: "The representatives of the Chancellor must, on demand, be at any time heard in the Reichstag."

An explanatory memorandum attached to the bill refers to the Kaiser's Sept. 24 decree, which, it says, provides for closer connection between the government and the Reichstag, which can only be established if the Reichstag deputies, at the same time, belong to the government. A further Berlin message states that two new bills will be introduced in the Reichstag shortly, aiming at a further extension of the Imperial Constitution, in the sense of parliamentarization. One provides for the Reichstag's cooperation in deciding war or peace, and expresses more clearly that, as the federal Chancellor declared in 1870, the Empire is essentiallly a defensive State.

The second bill concerns Article 17 of the Imperial Constitution, which deals with the Chancellor's legal responsibility. This is already laid down in the seventeenth article, but hitherto it has not been determined what legal effect this responsibility has for the Chancellor himself.

The German Federal Council, or Bundesrat, represents the individual states of the Empire, as contrasted with the Reichstag, which represents, the nation as a whole. The former is composed of delegates chosen by the governments of the several states that compose the Empire and having the rank and privileges of ambassadors. The number of votes in the Bundesrat is 61, of which Prussia has 17, Bavaria six, Saxony and Wurtemberg four each, Brunswick and Mecklenburg-Schwerin two each, and the other states one each. The members vote according to instructions from their governments, and any uninstructed votes are not counted.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL ELECTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The Duchess of Marlborough, who was formerly Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt, of New York, has been elected a member of the London County Council to represent West Southwark. West Southwark is a large working-class district on the Surrey side of the river.

The existence of the London County Council, the L. C. C. so familiar to Londoners, dates from 1888. In that year the Local Government Act, dealing with the area of the metropolis as a separate county, created the London County Council as the central administrative body possessing not only the powers of an ordinary county council, but also extensive powers of town management transferred to it from the abolished Board of Works. Thus, for the first time in its long history, London, outside the small area of the City, was under the management of one central body responsible to the citizens.

Previous to 1888, the government of London had possessed no homogeneity. It was under the control of vestries, and there were no fewer than 300 of these bodies, whilst the number of persons serving on them was computed at something over 10,000. These persons were either self-elected or elected for life, or both, and therefore in no degree responsible to the ratepayers.

The creation of the London County Council as at first constituted placed the whole of London under the general direction of one body, but left its local affairs still unsettled. This defect was remedied in 1899 by the London Government Act, which brought into existence 28 metropolitan boroughs. The County of London thus became, from an administrative standpoint, a federation of 29 contiguous towns including the City of London. As regards the distribution of powers and duties, all functions which require uniformity of action throughout the whole of London fall to the County Council, whilst powers and duties that can be locally administered fall to the borough councils.

The London County Council consists of 118 councilors, two elected by each parliamentary division, but the City of London elects four. There are 19 aldermen, with chairman, vice-chairman, and deputy chairman elected in council. The triennial election of the councilors is by householders, male and female, on the rate books. Aldermen hold office for six years.

BOND SALES AND TAR AND FEATHERS

Severe Measures Taken by Liberty Loan Committees in Soliciting Subscriptions in Various Locations on the Pacific Coast

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal. — Severe measures are being taken by some Liberty Loan committees in soliciting subscriptions and in dealing with those who do not purchase bonds to the amount decided upon by the committees, in various parts of the Pacific Coast.

The Brawley News, of Brawley, Cal., for Oct. 3, for example, reports an instance of violence in this connection as follows:

"J. Edgar Ross was taken to the Liberty bond headquarters this morning, urged to subscribe for Liberty bonds in such sum as the committee deemed fair, and after persistently refusing to do so, was taken by a couple of persons, whose names are unknown, to an obscure spot in the suburbs where a coat of tar and feathers was applied and the man returned to a position in front of the Hotel Dunlack, where he was chained to a pillar of the house and a placard bearing the inscription: 'J. Edgar Ross, who loved his money better than his country,' was suspended above his head. The man was kept in that position until after noon when he was removed to the city park. Later he was taken to El Centro."

In an editorial on this subject in the same issue this newspaper says: "And there are those not yet apprehended who are due to receive the same medicine."

A full page advertisement in a Seattle (Wash.) newspaper, headed, "No Mercy for Bond Shirkers," also exemplifies the same spirit when it says, for instance, among other things of a similar nature: "If you have not fulfilled your duty to the United States Government in this fourth Liberty Loan, make up your mind to this fact: Every eye in Seattle will be fixed upon you until you do. The finger of every man, woman and child will be pointed in your direction. An unenviable record will be placed against you that will live for all time.

"The committee that calls upon you is sent by the United States Government. The committeemen are clothed with full authority to demand an adequate fourth Liberty bond subscription from you. You may refuse or act discourteously if you want to, but remember this: The official report filed opposite your name is public property and will, if necessary, be given the widest publicity."

The campaign manager of San Francisco has also threatened to make public the names of those who do not purchase bonds in the amount that it is thought that they should.

Printed slips signed "Liberty Loan Committee," used in solicitation in San Francisco, read as follows:

"(1) Be prepared to give the committeeman a quick answer as to the greatest amount of bonds you can buy.

"(2) Give your subscription to the committeeman having charge of the district where you work—not to others.

"(3) If you have subscribed outside your district, keep your receipt so it can be shown to your committeeman. He has instructions to get a subscription from you or a good reason for not getting it."

TWO VIEWS OF THE SINN FEIN POLICY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

DUBLIN, Ireland (Monday) — The Sinn Fein organization has issued a statement proclaiming that the Sinn Fein's policy is to stand for the nation, representing the tradition of nationhood, reasserting Ireland's right as a nation to sovereign independence, and reaffirming the determination of the people to achieve it; equal rights to be granted to all.

At Belfast, yesterday, John Devlin said it would be a glorious thing if when the world war was coming to an end the spirit of peace could prevail in Ireland. Nothing could be more disastrous to the Irish cause than to drive out of public life men who all along supported the Allies and to replace them by men conspicuous by their opposition to, and lack of sympathy with, that cause. Such a course would leave Ireland isolated and unable successfully to appeal to the Allies' sympathies. A divided nation appearing at the peace conference would be the laughing-stock of the world. The Sinn Fein policy of abstention from Parliament was one of disenfranchisement, futility and political lunacy.

Protest on Leinster Sinking

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

DUBLIN, Ireland (Monday)—The Freeman's Journal, the well-known Nationalist paper, commenting on the sinking of the Leinster, declares that familiar as the civilized world has grown with such deeds, and calloused as it is by the sustained barbarities of German warfare, the destruction of the Leinster with the deliberate slaughter of women, children and peaceful civilians which it involved has shocked the nations. "The sinking of the Leinster," it says, "will steel the resolve of America to make a clean finish of the war. Berlin will have to pay the price for the Leinster. It is a revelation that even at the eleventh hour, there is no real conversion of heart in Germany."

FRENCH ATTITUDE TOWARD FINLAND

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Monday)—The official note which has been issued by the French Government stating that the semi-official diplomatic relations established with Finland are at an end fully explains the reason for this step. The note points out that when the government of the French republic recognized the independence of Finland, it did so as the result of a vote carried by the Finnish Diet. The decision was the result of a wish to recognize to the fullest extent possible the aspirations of the people which had preserved its individuality and autonomy within the Russian Empire.

"Since that time," the note continues, "the Diet which was the author of the proclamation of Finland's independence has, owing to illegal proceedings which were in nature of coups d'état, lost its authority. The establishment of a monarchy in substitution to a republic was an illegal act; so was the invitation given a German prince to ascend the throne of the Finnish Kingdom, created regardless of legality. It was out of question for France to sanction such acts by the establishment of official relations with the Helsingfors government; neither could it recognize a monarchy choosing as a sovereign a prince of a country with which France is at war. The fact of the election of a prince of Hesse would, in itself, be enough to annul the recognition which the French republic gave to the provisional government at the time of the proclamation of Finnish independence."

CENTRAL POWERS CLOSE CONFERENCES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—A Berlin message to the Rheinische Westfälische Zeitung states that the Austro-German economic negotiations at Salzburg, which had been proceeding for so long, have now been definitely suspended. The dispatch intimates that the discussion will be resumed on a new basis after the constitutional reorganization of Austria-Hungary.

GERMAN OPINION ON LORD GREY'S SPEECH

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—Herr Erzberger in the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung expresses great pleasure at Viscount Grey's unreserved acceptance of President Wilson's program as formulated in the Sept. 27 speech, which he interprets as meaning that Lord Grey rejects everything tending to exclude the Central Powers from a League of Nations.

Unconditional Surrender Week

To Boston Business Men:

The Boston Clearing House Committee feels that the time has come when every customer of every bank in Boston should understand that the Liberty Loan campaign is lagging and that failure will result unless extraordinary means are adopted to complete Boston's quota.

Each customer of the Boston banks should arrange at once to buy Fourth Liberty Loan bonds to a much greater extent than he has already thought possible and should borrow the amount of money necessary to effect this purchase. Boston must not be allowed to fail in this emergency.

It is good patriotism and good business at this time to borrow money at 4¼% to carry a bond bearing interest at the rate of 4¼%. Do not be held back by the feeling that you can never pay for these bonds in full. Although it is advisable to hold, as far as possible, bonds that have been bought, there is no reason why subscribers should not sell later, if necessary.

Boston, October 15, 1918.

PHILIP STOCKTON, Chairman.
President, Old Colony Trust Co.
ALFRED L. AIKEN,
President, National Shawmut Bank.
THOMAS P. BEAL,
President, Second National Bank.
ALFRED L. RIPLEY,
President, Merchants National Bank.
DANIEL G. WING,
President, First National Bank.
BOSTON CLEARING HOUSE COMMITTEE.

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY—Mail and Telephone Orders Filled

Women's Coats

Cape Coats and Wraps

Warm, Practical Garments of Dependable Materials, Reasonably Priced

Among the many new coat styles developed this season is the Cape Coat or Dolman—a graceful, very attractive garment that has already won favor. Plain or fur trimmed, in a wide range of materials and colors, 45.00 to 125.00

New Silk Velour Coats and Wraps. New Fur Trimmed Coats, 35.00 to 75.00.

New Rain and Rough Weather Coats, rubberized, cravenetted or all rubber, according to fabric, 5.75 to 25.00

Hundreds of coats to select from—coats for every occasion of all materials, all styles.

New Leather Coats.
New Leather Vests and Vestees.
New Rain Capes and Cape Coats.

New Wool Mixture and Sturdy Tweed Coats for motor or travel wear, 25.00 to 50.00

Clever New Belted Models, in dependable wool fabrics for street and general wear, 25.00, 35.00, 45.00 up to 75.00.

Jordan Marsh Company

BODLEIAN LIBRARY AT OXFORD

"For thus I fell to discourse and debate in my mind, that although I might find it fittest for me to keep out of the throng of Court contentions, and address my thoughts and deeds to such ends altogether, as I myself could best affect; yet withal I was to think that my duty toward God, the expectations of the world, my natural inclination, and very morality, did require that I should not wholly so hide those little abilities that I had, but that in some measure, in one kind or other, I should do the true part of a profitable member in the state: whereupon examining exactly for the rest of my life, what course I might take, and having sought (as I thought, all the ways to the wood) to select the most proper, I concluded at the last to set up my staff at the Library door in Oxford; being thoroughly persuaded that in my solitude and surcease from the Commonwealth affairs, I could not busy myself to better purpose, than by reducing that place (which then in every part lay ruined and waste) to the public use of students; for the effecting thereof, I found myself furnished in a competent proportion, of such four kinds of aids, as unless I had them all, there was no hope of good succcess. For without some kind of knowledge, as well in the learned and modern tongues, as in sundry other sorts of scholastical literature, without some purse-ability to go through with the charge, without very great store of honourable friends to further the design, and without special good leisure to follow such work, it could but have proved a vain attempt, and inconsiderate. But how full provision I have made for the benefit and ease of all frequenters of the Library, that which I have already performed in sight, that besides which I have given for the maintenance of it, and that which hereafter I purpose to add, by way of enlargement to that place (for the project is cast, and whether I live or die it shall be, God willing, put in full execution) will testify so truly and abundantly for me, as I need not be the publisher of the dignity and worth of mine own Institution."

Thus, on Dec. 15, 1609, naïvely wrote Sir Thomas Bodley of himself and his great contribution to learning, in not only restoring the ancient library at Oxford after its total destruction by fire, but also by endowing it with a nucleus of over 2000 volumes, and by providing for its maintenance.

Sir Thomas was a diplomatist by profession and a scholar by choice. Except for his autobiography, "Reliquiæ Bodleianæ," he is not known to have been a writer, but his interest in books and learning was manifest throughout his life, culminating in the splendid refoundation of the Bodleian Library.

Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, was the original founder of the university library in 1445, but there exist only meager records of the collection or the building which were totally destroyed a hundred years later, leaving but the ruins which inspired Sir Thomas Bodley to establish a repository for books in keeping with the reputation which Oxford had already acquired as a seat of learning.

The volumes contributed by Sir Thomas proved magnetical. The Earl of Pembroke sent over 200 Greek manuscripts; Sir Walter Raleigh added such books as he possessed; John Selden left it over 8000 titles. Later, the great Lord Fairfax donated many rare manuscripts, including Dodsworth's "English Genealogy," which, in 161 volumes, is absolutely unique. Bishop Rawlinson, Sir Thomas Roe, Sir Kenelm Digby, Robert Burton, Archbishop Laud, George Ballard, Richard Gough, Edmund Malone, and Francis Douce are other benefactors in collections, while Robert Mason, in 1641, relieved the library from financial anxiety by a princely bequest of money.

Today the Bodleian contains over 700,000 volumes and 33,000 manuscripts, carefully classified and conveniently arranged for everyday use. Besides its valuable early collections, the library, under the present copyright act, receives a copy of every new publication, so that its annual acquisitions are large and important.

Sir Thomas was particularly accomplished in the classics and in Hebrew, in which latter language he was peculiarly efficient. It is fitting, therefore, that the library which bears his name should be rich in its magnificent collections of Greek, Latin, and Hebrew books and manuscripts. He built soundly, in spite of his regrets that he had not labored more strenuously to acquire a greater property: "I did never repent me yet of my often refusals of honourable offers, in respect of enriching my private estate, yet somewhat more of late I have blamed myself, and my nicety that way, for the love that I bear to my Reverend Mother the University of Oxford, and to the advancement of her good."

Sir Thomas Bodley

CHANGE OF TIMBER ORDER IN BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England — The Board of Trade announces that, in order to meet the views of the trade, the amount of timber which may be purchased without a permit has been altered from £5 in any one week to £20 in any calendar month. The following is the text of the notice effecting this alteration:

Pursuant to Paragraph 1 of the Timber Control (Amendment) Order, 1918, notice is hereby given that from the date hereof (Sept. 9, 1918) the amount of timber which may be purchased without a permit in accordance with Paragraph 15 (a) of the Timber Control Order, 1918, shall be an amount not exceeding a total value of £20 in any one calendar month, and Form A, in the schedule to the Timber Control Order, 1918, shall be varied accordingly as follows:

"I hereby certify that the purchase entered against my name is correctly described and that it, together with any other purchases of timber made during the current calendar month (whether made directly or through third parties or from whatever source) without permit from the Controller of Timber Supplies, does not exceed £20 in total value, and that this purchase is for work of national importance or urgent necessity."

SWAZILAND'S CONTRIBUTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The Secretary of State for the Colonies announces that the High Commissioner for South Africa reports the contribution of a further sum of £2000 as a gift from the Chief Regent, chiefs and people of Swaziland, to His Majesty the King, for the purpose of the war. The gift has been acknowledged on behalf of His Majesty, who has approved of the sum being used for the purchase of an aeroplane for the Royal Air Force.

IN THE LIBRARIES

Word comes that more books are needed overseas, and the American Library Association, while instituting no special campaign at this time, asks citizens generally to take to themselves some measure of responsibility for this simple and most brotherly work. The task of keeping the supply of reading continuously on its way to the men in service is peculiarly the opportunity of the average citizen, and need not flag for a moment if the people merely bethink themselves. With so many vital interests calling for attention, and so much necessary work clamoring to be done, it may sometimes happen that the giving of a book is lost sight of as a small thing. So, with big systems of irrigation or huge water works under construction might a cup of cold water seem a small thing, yet it is upon the cup of cold water and not upon the viaduct that certain sacred words of benediction rest. Only a few can plan for the million, but each has his neighbor.

The point is that none can withhold negligently and be blameless. A hundred books, by all means, a thousand, if you have them; but the dozen, or even the one, surely to give these promptly is but paying something upon your debt; and if this is faithfully done, not a man of all those who are giving themselves to establish a righteous world for us to live in, will put out his hand for the moment's refreshment that a good book might bring him, and find that we—we—have neglected to send it.

Probably everybody knows that the local library will see the books on their way. All we have to do is to let go of them.

Without any blare of trumpets the Philippine Legislature took an advanced step when it passed an act granting scholarships to a specified number of its university graduates for the purpose of the study of bibliography and library work in the United States. The act speaks for itself:

Section 1. The secretary of justice is authorized to appoint every two years, upon the recommendation of the Board of Regents of the University of the Philippines, not more than five students who shall have successfully completed the course of library science in the college of liberal arts, to complete their studies in said science and in bibliographic science in a university of the United States designated by said secretary of justice.

§2. The sum of 12,000 pesos is hereby appropriated, out of any funds in the insular treasury not otherwise appropriated, to carry out the purpose of this act during the year nineteen hundred and eighteen.

§3. This act shall take effect on its approval.

A free extension course for those engaged in teaching library or social work has been opened by the College of the City of New York. The courses cover education, art, music, economics, politics, English and foreign literature.

The civics department of the Chicago Public Library is aiding in the work of Americanization by gathering information for the use of students, school clubs, and other organizations that are engaged in work for the foreign born of the city. Many of the clubs of Chicago are taking an interest in this work and it will be the aim of the civics department to furnish them with all the helps available, in the way of reports of plans adopted and tried in other places, good articles on the subject of Americanization, and all matter that may be useful.

Another subject upon which this library is putting particular stress is that of aiding soldiers after the war. Many clubs and other societies are taking up this question actively, and the library seeks to provide these workers with needed information, recognizing that it is the duty of a modern library to anticipate the wants of its patrons. Preparations are being made for the reclamation of arid lands for settlement of soldiers. Information as to the terms upon which these lands are to be given to the returned soldier will be wanted. Those who are trying to serve the boys will want to know accurately where such lands are, and just how to go about it to get a soldier settled upon them.

Not only the reclamation projects but the matter of employment for soldiers on their return demands careful thought and planning, and the civics department intends to have information ready as to how these and related problems are being met elsewhere, and the result of all experiments that might be useful as object lessons.

Forstalling the demand for information on after-the-war business and foreign commerce, the department is gathering reading matter on these subjects and classifying it for the use of business men and commercial organizations. Reports for the United States Department of Commerce, and of chambers of commerce throughout the United States and in foreign countries are among the sources from which this information is being gleaned; also, newspapers, trade magazines, the latest consular reports, and reports of banking associations.

The department has compiled a list of distribution companies that do an export trade. The name of the company is listed, what it handles, the countries it reaches, the foreign offices of the company, and the rating of the company. Pamphlets and reports are gathered to show what England and other countries are planning in after-war business. The department is prepared to furnish information to commercial organizations as to what the cities of the United States are preparing to do to open the way for foreign trade. Some of the books on exporting go into the minutest details for the benefit of the merchants who have not hitherto done an export business. All this material is being collected, not only for its present value, which is considerable, but because it will inevitably be of great importance as the world trade develops after the war.

ITALIAN SOMALIA RAILWAY PROJECT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy — The announcement that the government has decided to undertake the construction of a railway in Italian Somalia, between Mogadiscio and Lugh, has been received with expressions of satisfaction in the press. Signor Colosimo, the Minister for the colonies, after speaking of railway construction in other parts of the Italian North African colonies, made allusion, a few months ago, to a railway program for Benedir. In his comments on the recent announcement, Guiseppe Piazza, writing in the Tribuna, says that Benedir was the only Italian colony, if not the only one in the world, without a yard of railway line. A splendid road system connected the most important centers in the colony, but nothing, he says, can make up for a lack of a railway in a country like Benedir which lies in the line of traffic between the rich districts of southern Ethiopia, such as Galla and Sidano, with plenty to export, and a growing demand for manufactured goods.

Enrico Mole, writing in the Epoca, says that the new project is a 20-year-old dream coming true. After the failure of Crispi's plan, it was for a long time, so far as colonial matters were concerned, a case of going to the other extreme; and the failure of the maximum colonial program also brought about that of the minimum colonial program, the economic expanse of the two colonies, Eritrea and Somalia, and eventual commercial penetration in the zone of Ethiopia assigned to Italian interest by the Italo-Franco-British agreement of 1906. The special merit of the present government, the writer declares, is that they have decided to attack at any rate the first part of this program.

In a recent interview, Signor Colosimo, after emphasizing the importance of the new railway, spoke hopefully of conditions in Tripoli, and with satisfaction of those in Cirenaica. He would like, he said, to see more appreciation of the importance of colonial expansion and the opportunities this afforded for investment. The Minister went on to mention various flourishing enterprises already in working order, and a projected organization for the cultivation of cotton. He hoped in the future, also, to see a society for colonial navigation in being, for without such an organization all the efforts for colonial development would benefit the shipping of other countries. The schemes for post-war colonial development were in part drawn up, and by persistent effort on the part of the Italian people, national economy might be helped by colonial economy in the solution of the major problems of reconstruction, and in this way Italy's international policy might be greatly strengthened by her colonies.

MR. ROBINS KNOWS ABOUT SISSON PAPERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Raymond Robins, who recently was in Russia for the Red Cross, will probably be called by the defense on Wednesday, in the government's case against Molly Steimer and five others charged with violating the Espionage Act by circulating alleged Bolshevist opinions. The Sisson papers, recently made public by the Committee on Public Information as revealing the intrigues of the Russian Bolsheviki with Germany, have been mentioned by counsel for the defense as of questionable authenticity. Mr. Robibns is said to know considerable about these papers.

REPUBLICANS TO ADOPT NO PLATFORM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURLINGTON, Vt.—No party platform will be adopted this year by the Republicans of Vermont, because of the ban against public meetings. The Executive Committee has issued the following statement: "Without a convention, no platform can be adopted. The Republicans of Vermont need no platform; the party principles are well defined. Those who are the party nominees will promulgate their own platform." A straw vote among representative and senatorial candidates reported by county chairmen showed a large majority in favor of ratification of the prohibition amendment by the Legislature.

WILSON & COMPANY CASE IS DISMISSED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Wilson & Co., Chicago packers, were cleared on Tuesday of charges alleging sale of unfit meat to the army which have been pending before the Federal Trade Commission since last March. There were seven charges on which the commission filed formal complaints and held hearings and the decision announced shows that each was dismissed for lack of evidence.

NEW YORK WOMEN REGISTER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The large number of women registering was the feature of last week's registration in this city for the fall State election. Of the 1,014,789 persons who registered 414,760 were women and 600,029 were men. Leaders of both Democratic and Republican parties claim the registration shows them special favor.

TRANSPORT AMERICA SINKS AT HER DOCK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

HOBOKEN, N. J.—The United States transport America sank at her dock here at an early hour on Tuesday. It is said that machinists at work on the ship during the night had left the seacocks open. The America was formerly the German steamer Amerika. She was due to have sailed for Europe on Tuesday, with soldiers and supplies. The vessel, 22,622 tons gross, has a capacity for carrying 8000 troops and a crew of 1200 men. It is stated that there were 300 soldiers on board in addition to the crew and that all have been accounted for except five, who may also be safe. The transport is resting on the bottom on an even keel, and wreckers are preparing to raise her. A board of inquiry of seven members has begun an investigation.

MEETING GERMANY'S SUBMARINE EFFORTS

WASHINGTON, D. C. — American shipbuilders have been called upon by the Secretary of the Navy to speed up their output of destroyers to meet the new and greater submarine effort which is declared to be planning.

The Secretary has begun a series of conferences with representatives of the builders. Most of the plants are working now nearly to capacity on the destroyers, but arrangements will be made to lay down as many additional vessels as possible.

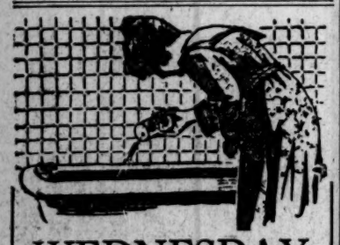
Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the British Admiralty, has disclosed in a statement that a renewed enemy submarine effort was impending.

Secretary Daniels also let it be known that successful trials of Eagle No. 1, the new submarine fighter and chaser, had been held, with results in every way better than had been anticipated.

BRISBANE NEWSPAPER MERGER CONFIRMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Arthur Brisbane continued his absorption of Wisconsin newspapers on Tuesday, when he took over the plant of the Daily News. This paper, according to an announcement by Mr. Brisbane, will be combined with the Evening Wisconsin, which has just passed to his management. He states that he is sole owner and manager of both newspapers. That the Milwaukee Free Press is to be taken over by Mr. Brisbane is also reported.



WEDNESDAY

Have you tried this delightful luxury for the bath—

MULE TEAM 20 BO-RAXO BATH & TOILET POWDER

It is wonderful because its creamy daintily scented lather contains pure Borax—making the skin clean and white in a most satisfying way. Better than most toilet soaps.

At All Dealers

15c and 30c

B. SIEGEL CO

"Where Fashion Reigns"

CORNER WOODWARD & STATE

DETROIT, MICHIGAN

No Connection With Any Other Store

Exclusive

Costume Blouses

$10-12.75-15

and up to $49.50

The trend of blouse fashions may be read in these striking new models. Fashioned in quality Georgette in colors to harmonize with the new suit shades. Features include bead trimming, bib tucker effects, rounded necks, contrasting collars, pleats and lace edgings. Prices assure their welcome.

YOU have probably been wondering, all these months, what has become of the House Palatial

At Wanamaker's

It is just now entering into its renaissance as

BELMAISON

Belmaison is in no way a model house. It is composed of a series of rooms where the interesting furnishings of the various sections of the store are assembled with their proper background.

The Bureau of Interior Decoration has moved into Belmaison, and will here exhibit its ideas—new ways of making curtains, new lamps and lamp shades, old and new furniture in new settings.

Belmaison is not yet finished, but a number of rooms will be opened tomorrow, and the other rooms will be opened one by one as they are completed.

The English Hall

You will find your way to Belmaison through a gray-colored trellis room. From that, one enters an extremely simple English hall, furnished in the pleasant, casual English fashion.

Italian Living Room

From this hall opens a long Italian living room, with plastered walls and black floor.

Back of the living room is a garden which is rather Italian in character, although old stone figures of Chinese women are used here.

The pebbled square of the garden has a stiff little ivy hedge around it, with a fountain in the center of the pebbles.

Paneled Dining Room

At the end of the hall there is an oak-paneled English dining room hung with flowered cotton and with a rather amusing set of Queen Anne chairs which are covered with cotton and cotton fringes.

After Mount Vernon

Upstairs there are two small rooms that were adapted from Mount Vernon rooms, George Washington's bed chamber and Martha Washington's sitting room.

Ribblesdale Room

From the Washington rooms a bright green bedroom opens, a bedroom which we call the "Ribblesdale room," because the curtains are of the glazed chintz which has been named for Lord Ribblesdale. This little room has furniture reproduced from Italian models.

A Louis XVI room hung with characteristic toile de Jouy in brown and cream color, comes next. This room has snuff-colored curtains and a most lovely old bed hung with green silk.

Fontainebleau

One of the simpler rooms at Fontainebleau was the inspiration for the Regence corner room which has grown from a beautiful old Aubusson carpet, as a nucleus. This room is a monotone of soft green glazes, and has wine-colored taffeta curtains.

Pompeiian Library

Last, and most charming of all is the small Pompeiian Library with Grisaille panels, and a most graceful domed ceiling. This little library is so small and complete that you feel that you are on the inside of an octagonal bookcase.

Feel free to visit and enjoy Belmaison at your leisure.

Broadway at Ninth, New York

Handkerchiefs for the Holidays at McCutcheon's

This year, in spite of War conditions, our stock of Pure Linen Handkerchiefs for the Holidays is larger than ever before because we ordered very heavily two years ago, in anticipation of the present Linen shortage, and before the price of Linen advanced so sharply.

We are, therefore, in a position to offer our patrons *unusual values* in Holiday Handkerchiefs. All are of *pure Linen*, as McCutcheon Handkerchiefs have been for the past 63 years.

We counsel early selection while stocks are complete.

Initialed Handkerchiefs

For Women—$3.00, 4.00, 6.00 to 12.00 the dozen.

For Men—$6.00, 7.80, 9.00, 12.00 and 15.00 the dozen.

For Children—3 for 65 cents.

Embroidered Handkerchiefs

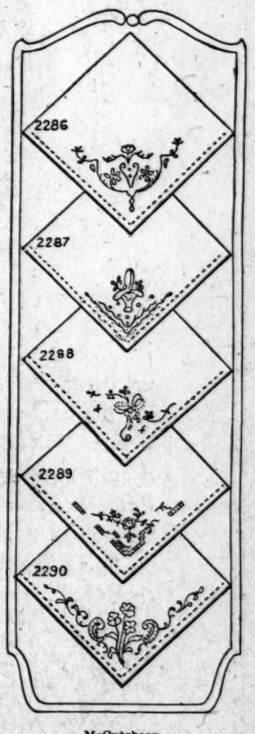
From France, Ireland, Switzerland, Spain and Madeira. We have never had a more beautiful assortment, and the values have never been better.

For Children—All white, and white with colored borders, 25c., 50c., 75c. and $1.00 each, and up.

For Women—All white, and with colored borders, 25c., 35c., 50c., 75c. and $1.00 each, and up.

Khaki Handkerchiefs

Pure Linen, of good serviceable quality and generous in size, 65c. and 75c. each.



McCutcheon Pure Linen Handkerchiefs $1.00 each, postpaid

Orders by mail filled promptly

Handkerchief purchases are delivered in dainty McCutcheon boxes suitable for presentation purposes.

We respectfully suggest that in so far as possible you act on the Government's request that Holiday shopping be done in October and November this year.

Our illustrated Fall and Winter Catalogue, which will be sent gladly on request, is full of sensible Holiday Gift suggestions.

James McCutcheon & Company

"The Linen Store"

Fifth Avenue, 34th & 33d Sts., New York

Reg. Trade Mark

RUSSIA IN REVOLT SEEN FROM INSIDE

Writer Points Out That Russia Is in Grasp of Many Who Are Not Russian—Urgent Need of Allies Awakening to Danger

I

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—If the whole world knew the situation in Russia today there would be an outcry from the great allied nations for immediate action, immediate intervention in Russia. So says Mr. Frederic Coleman, F.R.G.S., author of "The Far East Unveiled" and "Japan or Germany," who has made a careful study of the conditions in Siberia and the Far East in connection with official work in which he was engaged. Mr. Coleman, in the course of the following article, seeks to acquaint the readers of The Christian Science Monitor with the exact state of affairs in Russia, and to indicate the best means of dealing with the situation. Thus, he says, it has taken the allied world so long to grasp the bare outlines of the conditions in Russia that one who is cognizant of the great dangers wrapped up in the Russian question wonders whether the world will awaken in time.

When certain of my associates and I began in the Far East to talk intervention in Siberia many wise people looked askance at our advice. The way was not easy in Japan. A very large element of the Japanese people were naturally out of touch with and ignorant of the causes of the war. The magnitude of the effort that had been put forward by such nations as France and Great Britain had not been sufficiently explained to the mass of the Japanese people so that they realized it in any degree. Fortunately, Count Terauchi, Premier of Japan, and Japan's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Viscount Motono, with their immediate followers and all the better element of Japan's most progressive public men, told us plainly that they were fully in accord with the objects for which the Allies were struggling. I am convinced that these men meant what they said. I was convinced in the autumn of 1917 that those at the helm of Japanese affairs were honestly of the belief that the only possible road that Japan could take to lead the nation onward and upward, was the road on which she would travel side by side with Great Britain, France and America.

When those of us who had been in close touch with Siberian affairs in 1916 and 1917 reported that the time for some intervention in Siberia was ripe; when we reported that Japan would be willing to put forward a much greater and more intimate effort to assist in the defeat of Germany; when we reported that there was a large and worthy element in Siberia itself and in Russia, away to the westward, who would rally around an allied or Japanese nucleus and reestablish some sort of cohesive effort actively to fight German domination of Russia, we were met with many excuses and objections.

It was disheartening work. We found men in the Far East, in America, and even in England, who were convinced that should any move be made which should savor of outside interference with Russian affairs, it would drive Russia into the open and waiting arms of Germany. Time has shown that those of us who pleaded for allied intervention in Siberia were right. It is true the campaign in the Russian Far East has as yet developed but little beyond the initial stages. But already there is ample evidence that there is an element in Siberia which will rally to the standards of the force that is fighting the German.

The landing of forces on the Murman coast was undoubtedly first intended as a sort of blocking motion. The inception of that idea was a desire to prevent Germany from taking advantage of certain obvious opportunities. Gradually, as the force on the Murman coast has grown and as allied forces have been sent to Archangel, those who realize that the time for intervention in Russia proper has come are beginning to influence opinion even in the highest places.

I doubt if there is an allied statesman today who does not look upon actual armed intervention in Russia with a very different eye from that with which he saw Russian affairs three months ago. I was talking quite recently with an allied diplomatist who had just reached London from Moscow, via Petrograd and Stockholm. He said, "We might have been on an island with all communication cut off from the outside world. We have been unable to put before the people of the allied countries consecutively and progressively the awful picture of the conditions in Russia. Do the men and women of America and England know that the reign of Red Terror rampant in Russia today exceeds in its unlicensed crime the worst excesses of the French Revolution?"

I wonder how many people in the world realize these few fundamental facts:

1. Russia is in the grasp of a handful of men, many of whom are not Russians.

2. There is no Russian element behind this group.

3. The power which keeps this group in authority in Russia is a paid army of mercenaries who are not Russian.

4. That this condition of affairs not only suits Germany down to the ground, but has been arranged by Germany and is fostered by Germany.

Lenine and Trotzky have no more of the sympathy, regard and respect of any element of the Russian people than have the Kaiser and his crew. Peters, the man who is at the head of the Letts, 15,000 or 20,000 of whom are paid by the Bolsheviki to exercise armed force against any and all individuals, parties or interests which might be Russian in character, is a fanatical murderer and hired assassin, of a type which any decent Russian would abhor and does abhor, regardless of his political beliefs or principles. That the Germans are back of this utilization by the Bolsheviki of the army of Letts we know from many sources. One of the last bits of corroborative evidence along these lines was the seizure of photographs taken at the time of the storming of Jaroslav. These photographs showed German officers in German uniforms leading the Letts.

If we wish to look the matter squarely in the face we must realize that there are many diverse elements which go to make up the community in Russia. If they do not agree among themselves it is impossible to expect that all of them will agree with us. When Russia entered the war, no nation was more wholeheartedly in it. Again, when the Revolution was declared in Russia, there was a period when every Russian was genuinely keen on the prosecution of the conflict with Germany. There is no use wasting time explaining how Russia's defection from this attitude has come about. The time has come to face facts as they are, and not to bemoan failures to take advantage of situations that have long since changed.

To be frank with ourselves, let us recognize that at the time of the Brest-Litovsk Treaty, there was a strong pro-German wave of sentiment that swept over a considerable class in Russia. I have always warned against a too sweeping generalization as regards the various classes of people in Russia. Just who may be included in the term intelligentsia, just who may be called the bourgeoisie, just who may be tarred with the word Bolshevik, is something that requires a certain amount of individual examination in each instance. But it is fair to say that over the bourgeoisie in Russia at the time of the Brest-Litovsk Treaty swept a pro-German wave.

I have sought diligently to discover that the peasant class in Russia has ever been pro-German. I can find no evidence which is reliable that there has ever been pro-German feeling in the hearts of the great peasant element in Russia.

What happened to this pro-German sentiment after Brest-Litovsk? It has gradually been disappearing. The Germans have dissipated it by their own actions. American, French, Italian and Japanese witnesses who have come out of Russia in September, 1918, have been unanimous in declaring that the German has been in increasingly bad odor during the passing of the summer of 1918. The Bolsheviki are bound that they will, with the aid of the Letts mercenaries, stamp out any effort of any part of the Russian people to formulate a movement for the liberation of Russia from German domination. Any man in Russia today who is even suspected by the Bolsheviki of lack of sympathy with them may be dragged from his home and thrown into prison, therefrom to be taken without the least semblance of trial and shot. The prisons of Russia are full of intelligentsia, of Russian workmen, of Russian peasants. No class or faction is safe from the murderous clutches of the Bolsheviki. Executions have become so general that first the Russians refused to continue them, then the Lett grew tired of such a Saturnalia of crime, until at last hired Chinese executioners are employed for the mass murders that take place daily in Moscow and Petrograd.

This, then, is the picture: an allied army is already working in conjunction with the splendid Tzecho-Slovaks in Far Eastern Russia. Great Japanese reenforcements of that movement lie to hand, ready, whatever cabinet may be in power in Tokyo, to press forward when the Allies decide upon a forward policy, without reserve or restriction. Increasing forces at Archangel and on the Murman coast may be augmented by still greater reenforcements. Man-power is a different thing since more than 300,000 American soldiers per month are crossing the Atlantic. Russia lies bleeding and tortured in the grasp of a few pro-German foreigners, backed by Germany and assisted by her in every move they make.

Petrograd will be without food this winter. If the allied armies do not press down from the North, reach Petrograd, and bring with them supplies for the inhabitants, one-half of the people of that part of the country will be in the most serious danger of dying of starvation before the opening of the spring. Russia wants help. Russia will welcome help. Is it natural that she should do else?

What is the alternative to a half-and-half policy which delays and temporizes and waits? Germany is just as closely in touch with the situation in Russia as we can possibly be. The German has had the great advantage of being closely allied to the gang of cutthroats which is bleeding Russia and crushing her.

I am certain that if the Allies made a strong movement to help Russia, it would not only be welcomed by the intelligentsia and the peasant class in Russia, but tens of thousands of the soldiers' and workmen's deputies of months past, many indeed of those who have been called Bolshevik for their association with Lenine and Trotzky, would rally to the allied standards. Much depends upon the manner in which the Russians are approached. But one thing is sure. Immediate action, firm action, action that will show the Russian the power and the determination back of the allied movement, is urgently needed today. Hours and days and weeks that are lost before pressure forward is made may cost us dear and cost Russia more dear.

Is there any man among the allied nations today that counts the cost if the effect of strenuous action by the Allies in Russia will be to save Russia from the Bolshevist chiefs and their German masters? If so, we do not believe in our hearts the platitudes we speak with our lips. I would be the last to deny that most men who come out of Russia today view the awful condition which they have just left behind with a hopelessness akin to despair. Only men whose vision lies sufficiently far ahead, only men whose firm belief is in the ultimate triumph of the right, only men who know that German domination and German influence, not only in Russia but in the rest of the world, is doomed, can look upon this problem with other than fear and foreboding.

But what is the good of faith if we do not apply it? What is the use of saying we are willing to help to gain the blessings of freedom and humanity unless we are willing to make sacrifices ourselves to bring these things to others? Our efforts in Russia may cost heavily. Great patience may be required before our ends are attained. We may have to press steadfastly on in the face of great discouragement. Once let us make up our minds that we are on the right track and press forward unflinchingly with our whole heart and soul, and with all the power that is in us, and if what we are fighting for is right and what we believe is true, there will be no fear of the result.

Let us not look for a return of a material sort from Russia. If we do, we shall suffer great disappointment. Let us realize that here lies a country in the grip of something foul and foreign to it, that it is a country whose reorganization and rebirth must necessarily come from its own efforts and from within, but that it has no opportunity and no possible chance of exercising its best efforts toward reorganization until help comes from without to rid it of the incubus which is stealing away its lifeblood. That Russian regeneration must come from within is true, but as the days pass and strenuous concerted action by the Allies is delayed, the vampires are sucking the blood from Russia that would greatly assist in its reconstruction.

For the sake of humanity, let us strike to save Russia, and for the sake of civilization let us put our full force back of the blow.

PEACE TALK AFFECTS MUNITIONS PLANTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—For several days following the announcement of the German peace note, St. Louis was filled with rumors that all munitions contracts with the big war plants here had been canceled and production generally cut down. The German propagandists had done their work so well that a labor shortage was beginning to develop in many plants. The men had simply left their jobs and were looking for permanent work in non-war industries. At the Wagner plant, where there has been much labor trouble, it was particularly hard to convince the workers that no contracts had been canceled. It required telegraphic advices direct from Washington to put an end to the unrest and the rumors.

WOMEN ON BALLOT BOARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Nine women have been placed upon the board of directors of the Honest Ballot Association, according to the report of the secretary, after the annual meeting held this week. They are all women well known as active suffragists.

ARMENIAN TROOPS' FIGHTING PRAISED

Commander-in-Chief of British Forces in Palestine Commends Their Work Around Jerusalem

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Gen. Sir Edmund Allenby, comander-in-chief of the British forces in Palestine, has highly praised the work of the Armenian troops in the recent fighting which led to the great allied victory at Jerusalem, and, according to cable advices received here, has sent a telegram of appreciation to Boghos Nubar, president of the Armenian National Delegation in Paris. General Allenby's message was contained in a cable received from Paris by Miran Sevasly, president of the Armenian National Union of America.

The cable from Paris, dated Oct. 12, reads as follows:

"The Paris Temps and other newspapers publish laudatory articles, derived from official information, praising the Armenian Legion which took an active part in the military operations in Palestine, where they have demonstrated great military qualities. General Allenby has recognized the great martial virtues of the Armenians in the following telegram addressed to the Armenian National Delegation in Paris:

"'I am proud that your Armenian compatriots have taken an active part in hard-fought battles and participated toward our obtaining a victory.'

"The French commander of the Oriental Legion, in which are incorporated more than 10,000 Armenians, praises the endurance and the ardor of the Armenian troops, whose loyalty toward the cause of the Allies has again been demonstrated on the field of honor."

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2x3 yards, regularly 10.00, 14.00, 17.50, 7.50, 10.50, 12.50

Heavy All Linen Irish Damask Table Napkins:
breakfast size.....doz. 5.50, 7.50, 9.50
regularly 8.00, 10.00, 12.50
dinner size.....doz. 7.50, 10.50, 12.50
regularly 12.50, 14.00, 17.50

Irish All Linen Sheets and Pillow Cases, hemstitched.
Sheets, regularly 16.50, 20.00, 22.50, pair 12.50, 15.00, 17.50
Cases, regularly 4.00, 5.50, 6.50, pair 3.00, 4.00, 5.00

All Linen Irish Damask Tablecloths:
regularly 5.00 and 6.00, each 3.65 and 4.50

All Linen Huck Towels:
hemmed....regularly 9.00, 10.50, 12.50, doz. 6.50, 8.00, 9.00
hemstitched.....doz. 7.50, 9.00, 12.00
regularly 10.00, 12.00, 16.50

Cotton Huck Towels:
hemmed.....doz. 2.50, 3.00, 3.75
regularly 3.50, 4.00, 5.00
hemstitched.....doz. 3.00, 4.50, 4.75
regularly 4.50, 6.00, 6.50

Turkish Bath Towels (Cotton):
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Turkish Bath Mats, washable, each 75c, 1.00, 1.25 and 1.50

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Luncheon Sets, 13 pieces.....3.50 and 4.50
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Luncheon Napkins.....doz. 4.75 and 5.75
regularly 6.50 and 7.50

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Tray Covers.....regularly 35c and 40c, each 25c and 30c

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Size.	Weave	regularly.	sale price.	Size.	Weave	regularly.	sale price.
6.9 x10.1 ft.	Mahal	200.00	145.00	11. x17.10 ft.	Arak	750.00	495.00
6.9 x10.8 ft.	Mahal	195.00	145.00	9.8 x12.2 ft.	Serrapi	375.00	295.00
8.5 x12 ft.	Mahal	250.00	175.00	10.10x13.6 ft.	Arak	450.00	345.00
8.5 x10.3 ft.	Arak	275.00	235.00	11 x14.3 ft.	Lelihan	525.00	395.00
8.8 x12.5 ft	Arak	325.00	250.00	10.4 x14.1 ft.	Savaland	350.00	275.00
7.9 x10.10 ft.	Mahal	250.00	175.00	8.8 x12.10 ft.	Mahal	300.00	250.00
8.5 x12.3 ft.	Mahal	300.00	225.00	8.8 x10.10 ft.	Mahal	250.00	175.00
9.10x13.2 ft.	Kirman	1,750.00	1,575.00	8.3 x10.4 ft.	Arak	365.00	295.00
5.3 x 9.3 ft.	Kirman	250.00	195.00	10 x13.9 ft.	Muskabad	350.00	225.00
10.6 x14.6 ft.	Arak	800.00	695.00	12.2 x20.4 ft.	Sultanabad	1,150.00	795.00
9.8 x11.10 ft.	Gorevan	300.00	225.00	10.7 x16.2 ft.	Kirmanshah	800.00	595.00
12.4 x16.6 ft.	Mahal	900.00	795.00	8.10x12.5 ft.	Kirmanshah	475.00	345.00

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THE GERMAN HAND IN ARRAS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The old city of Arras, in the Pas de Calais, some 38 miles northeast of Amiens, between that city and Lille, is another of the towns of Northern France which shows in the ruins of its buildings the hand of the German. For over three years, from October, 1914, until the great British advance in 1917, Arras was just behind the British lines. So close was it to these lines that its streets were always wired and barricaded. All its open spaces were under observation by the Germans, neither troops nor civilians were allowed to leave the houses nor did any transport pass through it until after night had fallen, and any time by day or night its streets might be suddenly swept by the bullets of the German machine guns.

The first great struggle for Arras took place between Oct. 20 and Oct. 24, 1914, when there was fought, within sight of the town, the first great battle of Arras, during which the Germans strove desperately to break through the French line. They failed, but they came near enough to bombard the town, and for a week they rained shells on its ancient streets. It was quite clear that the Germans were deliberately aiming at public buildings, and of all the churches in the city, only one now remains. The rest have gone. The cathedral was, as usual, a special mark for the German gunners. Thousands of shells were rained upon it, and it has been reduced to a ruin, if possible, worse than that of Amiens and Cambrai.

Writing of conditions in Arras in 1915, Madeline Wartelle, a voluntary nurse, as quoted by Mr. Edwards in his "Vanished Halls and Cathedrals of France," says: "Forced to leave (Arras), we did not see the demolishment of the cathedral and the Palace of St. Vaast on Monday, July 5, but I set down here what I have learned from the lips of a witness of the deplorable 'anéantisement.'

"From 6 o'clock on that date, the gunfire of the 'Huns' was especially directed at the cathedral, and the fire which ensued spread to the end of the Palace of St. Vaast, which contained the archives of the town, and which was entirely consumed, and, spreading further, likewise destroyed the library and the museum of the seminary. The fire department did what it could to save the books and sacred objects, but their efforts were in vain, such was the rain of projectiles from the 'taubes' above and the shells from the great guns miles away. So the order to evacuate was given by the authorities.

"At 1 o'clock the following morning the smoldering fire in the cathedral was fanned by a high wind which sprang up, and soon enveloped the whole interior; the two great organs, the large pulpit, and the bishop's stalls were entirely consumed. The fire in the cathedral burned two whole days, watched by a mourning throng of the townspeople. . . . All was consumed but the great door on the due des Charriottes, which did not fall until the week following. . . . Nothing is now left but a heap of smoking cinders and ashes, from which some charred beams protrude.

"Of the library, too, not a trace remains! Some of the archives have, I hear, been saved, together with a number of paintings and M. Dalimeir, undersecretary of Beaux Arts, has decided to send them to Paris. All the rest has vanished. A fragment of the plan in relief of the old town of Arras, formerly in the Invalides, was saved, but nothing remains of the Roman antiquities which were discovered in the caves beneath the town, nor of the old tapestries, nor the faience, nor of the objects which filled the galleries of natural history in the museum. All is gone!"

The chief beauty, however, of Arras was its wonderful old Hotel de Ville, with its slender Spanish tower built 400 years ago. It is now in complete ruins, and nearly all La Grande Place and La Petite Place, the ancient squares of the town, are in ruins too. There is now hardly a house in Arras which is still untouched, and some quarters have been utterly destroyed. Yet, in spite of all this, many of the inhabitants still clung to the town. They lived on in their cellars and grew indifferent to the shells which fell on their buildings. There was a continual danger that was even more terrible than the danger of bullets and shells, for the Germans deluged the town every now and again with gas. On one winter night, at the end of 1916, 3000 gas shells fell in it between dusk and midnight. The people of the town, men and women and children, went about in gas helmets, like the troops. A gas attack might, at any time, come suddenly on them, and a new use was found for the old church bells, that had fallen or been taken from the broken church spires. They were hung in the streets and the sound of them warned the people that poisoned gas was coming.

Under the town, especially beneath La Grande Place and the other squares, are wonderful enormous cellars. Many are columned, and some are three stories deep. They were cellars made hundreds of years ago with galleries going out beyond the town. Here the troops could lie in safety. Here many of them were gathered for the great attack of the British Army in the spring of 1917, the attack that drove the Germans far away from Arras. The town itself is, of course, a place of great antiquity. In the years before the Christian era, it was known as Demetacum, and was the chief town of the Atrebates, from which the word Arras is derived. Like the rest of France, it came under the sway of the Romans, and when the Roman legions withdrew as the empire declined, Arras came into the possession, first of the Vandals and then of the Franks. Its history was in its broad outline, much like that of many other towns of French Flanders. The dukes of Burgundy, the counts of Flanders, the kings of France, to say nothing of the Bishop of Arras, all strove at times to possess the town, and it passed with the fortunes of war, first to one and then to another.

Thus, as part of Artois, it came, in 1237, to Robert, son of Louis, King of France, and in 1384 to Philip the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, who promised to respect its privileges. For ninety years or so, it remained Burgundian, and then Louis IX, anxious to recover the city for France, placed a garrison in Arras. This was promptly driven out by the inhabitants, whereupon Louis stormed the town, razed the walls, deported the citizens and changed the name of the city itself to Franchise. Louis' successor, however, restored the city to its former name and position. Its next adventure was to pass under the rule of the Hapsburgs, in which allegiance it remained until 1640, when it was taken by the French, this capture being ratified by the peace of the Pyrenees in 1659. Since then it has remained a part of France.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © Underwood & Underwood

Arras Cathedral

One of the many buildings in the old town of the Pas de Calais destroyed by the Germans

Dr. Solf Denies Devastation

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—Dr. Solf, the German Foreign Minister, in a statement to the Wolff Bureau representative, denied the accusation that the Germans had purposely and systematically devastated occupied French territory in their retreat, and blamed the French and the British guns for the damage done to Noyon in 1917 and to other towns behind the German lines. In the present campaign they had no thought for the suffering of the civilian population, the feeding of which in its flight was almost beyond the capacity of the German authorities.

LECTURES IN RUSSIA ON BRITISH WAR WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Captain Kotinsky has gone over to Archangel with a number of films produced by the cinematograph department of the Ministry of Information, showing something of the British effort both in the munition factories at home and in the various fighting forces. He intends to give lectures illustrated by these pictures to the Russian people that they may learn the truth about the work and aims of the Allies. Captain Kotinsky was for 17 years attached to the Russian Military School. He has won distinction as a Cossack officer and was the first volunteer for the Tzecho-Slovak Army.

NEW SUPPLY OFFICER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England — Sir George Saltmarsh has been appointed vice-chairman of the Royal Commission on Wheat Supplies, in succession to Sir John Beale, who has been appointed First Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

WATER POWER IN GREAT BRITAIN

Drastic Survey of Water Supply for Industrial and Agricultural Purposes May Be Undertaken

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The stress of economic conditions incidental to a great war renders a review of existing possibilities in the utilization of by-products of all kinds as well as of natural resources of power, a very necessary item of reconstruction. Water power in Great Britain has never yet received adequate and scientific attention, but there is every indication that its importance is making itself felt, and the Board of Trade, by instituting a properly constituted Water Power Resources Committee, has indicated its recognition of the necessity for general regulation and conservation of the national water power.

Amongst the reasons given by those who have advocated the fusion of localities into districts for the purposes of the greater subjects of administration, the use of water power has been an item of first-class importance. It is obvious that wasteful methods in one small locality can easily minimize the possible developments of water power in another, and that, unless a thoroughly scientific survey is made of wide areas, the resources of water and of water power can never be utilized to the greatest point of advantage. All the inquiries relating to the conservation of natural energies now being undertaken are interrelated. The questions of electrical power, of the economy of coal, and of the future of carefully utilized water power, have a direct bearing upon each other, and it is evident that in the reorganization of the future the elimination of small private and semi-private schemes will be subordinated to the wider developments, which in the end will be for the benefit of the nation at large.

Primarily, however, the supply of rain water must continue to be available for ordinary domestic use, in proportion to the density of population and the average of the rainfall, but in the mountainous regions of Scotland, England and Wales, where lochs are available, a vast amount of energy is awaiting utilization, whereas in many of the low-lying districts the river-flow alone could be utilized to supply the energy required for power purposes.

Here and there large companies have made full use of the powers they have acquired, as in the case of the Kinlochleven works of the British Aluminium Company, a notable example of modern enterprise, but the question for the future is whether the national water supply is to be regarded as a purely national possession, to be regulated by national control, or whether it is to be left open to exploitation by private ownership and utilization, as it might easily be. It seems extremely doubtful that an awakened interest in local affairs will submit to such procedure as the utilization of local water power for purely private concerns, at all events until full and general use and control have been effected and regulated by the state, after which those wishing to develop and make use of water power would be able to do so, as is the case in Canada.

No less important than the use of water power in industry is it in the case of agriculture, a fact which is apt to be overlooked by the industrial side of the community. Much of the power required by farm and general agricultural work can easily be provided by water, not to speak of the provision of lighting, which will in the future do so much to encourage people to remain in the country districts, rather than seek the domestic amenities provided in the towns.

The reconstruction committees have a large field of work before them, and the North Wales branch of the Welsh National Reconstruction Association is to be congratulated upon having made the investigation of the water resources of the six northern counties of Wales an object of special inquiry. The branch is of opinion that the water power of North Wales should be available primarily for use in the district and for the development of its industries and particularly of agriculture. That they are alive to the danger of an indiscriminate tapping of their water resources is seen in their recommendation that steps should be taken to safeguard the use of the major water powers of North Wales, pending the carrying out of the recommendations of the Board of Trade report on electric supply.

In the wider aspect of rural reconstruction the saving of labor is a very vital question and, in a country of farms, such as exist in North Wales for example, a supply of electricity developed by water power will prove of inestimable value in the furtherance of more advanced agricultural methods. In any case a thoroughly drastic and scientific survey of the whole of the water supply of Great Britain is second to none in its demand for urgent attention.

SCOTTISH ADVISORY COUNCIL MEETING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW, Scotland — The annual meeting of the Scottish Advisory Council of the Labor Party was held recently in Glasgow. Over a hundred delegates were present, representing some 300,000 members. Mr. William Westwood (shipwrights), chairman of the executive, presided, and Mrs. Philip Snowden, Mr. J. Ramsay MacDonald, M.P., and Councilor E. P. Wake, organizing secretary of the Labor Party, represented the national executive.

With regard to the position of the Labor Party in Scotland, the chairman said that about 40 candidates had been approved, and they were in hopes that the larger majority of these candidates would be returned at the next general election.

Mrs. Snowden in her speech expressed the opinion that the whole work of the Labor Party was hampered, hindered, and rendered less effective by the fact that labor was still a part of the Coalition Government. She also referred to the Inter-Allied Conference, recently held in London. Some good work, she said, was done at the conference, but it was largely a waste of time, because American labor was represented for the first time, which meant that the whole week was spent discussing motions that had been settled at the last Inter-Allied Conference. One good thing, however, they had done, and that was they had told the representatives of the American Federation of Labor that they did not own the earth. She thought they had shown Mr. Gompers that there were at least two points of view in the world—his and somebody else's.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald agreed with what Mrs. Snowden had said about their American colleagues. He thought, however, they should be very generous with them. They were far away from affairs in Europe and lived in a world of their own. On the war, Mr. MacDonald said, they were four years out of date, and on labor politics they were half a century out of date.

After the adoption of the report of the executive, the meeting proceeded to discuss the Scottish program, which included housing reform, nationalization of the land, education, liquor reform, and Home Rule for Scotland. A long debate took place on the subject of prohibition versus state purchase, and on a vote being taken 47 voted against prohibition and 33 for it. A card vote was demanded, the votes recorded being 185 against prohibition, and 169 for it. The motion for state purchase was, therefore, carried by a small majority. A resolution, put forward by the Independent Labor Party, calling for the release of John McLean (Bolshevist Consul in Glasgow, who is at present undergoing a term of five years' imprisonment for sedition) was carried. On the motion of the Scottish Council of the Independent Labor Party, it was resolved to approve of the Labor Party's decision to withdraw from the political truce, and also to demand the withdrawal of the labor members of Parliament from the Coalition Government. A resolution was also passed demanding that immediate facilities be given for the holding of an international conference of the Labor and Socialist forces of all countries.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR NAVY

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Secretary of the Navy has announced that he would soon ask Congress for appropriations to meet an enlarged naval program. He indicated that most of the money would be for destroyers.

MINISTRY OF FOOD IN GREAT BRITAIN

New Council of Food Appointed to Consider Questions of Policy Affecting Administration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The Food Controller has appointed a Food Council to consider general questions of policy affecting the administration of the Ministry of Food. The members of the council are as follows: The Rt. Hon. J. R. Clynes, M. P. (Food Controller), chairman; Major the Hon Waldorf Astor, M. P. (Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Food), deputy chairman; Sir Alan Anderson, K. B. E., vice-chairman; Sir John Field Beale, K. B. E. (First Secretary to the Ministry of Food); Mr. W. H. Beveridge, C. B. (Second Secretary to the Ministry of Food); Mr. W. H. Peat; Capt. S. G. Tallents, C. B.; Mr. E. F. Wise. Mr. F. L. Turner, C. B., will act as secretary to the council.

Sir John Field Beale, besides being chief administrative officer responsible for the general organization of the Ministry of Food, will deal particularly with imports and international relations, and will be the principal British representative on the Inter-Allied Committee of Representatives, of which he is chairman.

Mr. W. H. Beveridge will deal particularly with rationing and distribution, home supplies and orders, and all divisions of the Ministry will report to him on these matters.

Sir Alan Anderson will deal particularly with the coordination of business as between the Wheat Commission, Sugar Commission and the rest of the Ministry of Food, and with Sir John Beale will represent the United Kingdom on the Inter-Allied Committee of Representatives.

Mr. W. H. Peat, as financial secretary, will be in charge of the finance division of the Ministry.

Capt. S. G. Tallents will have the rank of Principal Assistant Secretary, and besides being in charge of the local authorities and rationing division will, under the Second Secretary, deal generally with questions of distribution.

Mr. E. F. Wise will have the rank of Principal Assistant Secretary, and, besides being in charge of the meat, fats and feeding stuffs division will, under the Second Secretary, deal with general questions of agricultural policy requiring consideration by the Ministry of Food. He will act as chairman of the Joint Officials Committee of the Ministry of Food and the Agricultural Department.

Other officers of the Ministry will be invited to attend meetings of the council as required when matters with which they deal are under discussion.

The following special boards are being constituted to act subject to the review of general questions of policy by the Food Council and the Food Controller:

Imports Board, under the chairmanship of the First Secretary.

Home Supplies Board, under the chairmanship of the Second Secretary.

Joint Finance Board, under the chairmanship of the vice-chairman of the Food Council.

The Vice-Chairman of the Food Council and the First and Second Secretaries will be members of all these boards.

The proposals set forth above for the internal organization of the Ministry of Food will insure that questions of general policy are brought up for common review and full discussion by the Food Council, and will at the same time secure closer coordination in respect of two main heads of the Ministry's activities, imports and home supplies, particularly with a view to facilitating dealings with the Allies and with the departments and interests concerned in home production.

For the purpose of bringing the Ministry of Food regularly into touch with the most important outside interests, the following councils or committees are already established:

The Inter-Allied Food Council, on which the United Kingdom is represented by Mr. Clynes and Major Astor.

The Consumers Council, of which Mr. Clynes is chairman and Mr. T. W. Allen is vice-chairman.

The Inter-Allied Food Council Committee of Representatives, under the chairmanship of Sir John Beale.

The Central Agricultural Advisory Council, of which Lord Selborne is chairman, and Sir Charles Bathurst and Dr. C. Douglas are vice-chairmen.

In addition to these general councils or committees dealing with relations between the Ministry of Food and consumers, the allied food controllers, and the aguricultural community respectively, there are special advisory committees in connection with each of the principal classes of food, including representatives of each branch of the trade concerned in each case.

ENEMY ALIEN CASES DECIDED IN ENGLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The aliens advisory committee, of which Mr. Justice Sankey is chairman, recently disposed of a number of cases, amongst which were 49 where a son or sons of the alien concerned had voluntarily joined the army, and the committee, in accordance with their practice, advised the exemption of such aliens.

It is to be noted that the committee do not advise the exemption in all cases where the alien's son has joined the army, because in some instances they have evidence that the father has either endeavored to dissuade his son from joining, or has in some way punished him for so doing. In such a case internment is invariably recommended. The committee further made provisional orders for internment in 125 cases, and 68 final orders for repatriation.

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HISTORY TEXTBOOKS FOUND OFFENSIVE

Report of California Committee Indicates That Many Contain Undercurrent Likely to Bias Student Against Great Britain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Cal. — A report which has been recently published by a committee of prominent historians, appointed by Will C. Wood, commissioner of secondary education in California, to investigate the textbooks of history in use in the high schools of this State, brings out the fact that, aside altogether from direct evidences of pro-Germanism, there seems to be incorporated in practically all of them an undercurrent calculated to bias the American students' thought against Great Britain. The report reads in part:

"(A) Report on American History Texts.

"The texts submitted to the committee were as follows: 'American History,' by R. L. Ashley, revised edition, Macmillan Company, New York, 1917; 'History of the United States,' by E. D. Fite, Henry Holt & Company, New York, 1916; 'Advanced American History,' by S. E. Forman, Century Company, New York, 1916; 'New American History,' by A. B. Hart, American Book Company, New York, 1917; 'American History,' by J. A. James and A. H. Sanford, Scribner's Sons, New York, 1917; 'An American History,' by D. S. Muzzey, Ginn & Company, Boston, 1917; 'History of the American People,' by C. M. Thompson, Allyn & Bacon, Chicago, 1917; 'History of the American People,' by W. M. West, Allyn & Bacon, Boston, 1918; 'American History and Government,' by W. M. West, Allyn & Bacon, Boston, 1913.

"In the opinion of the committee none of these books are objectionable as inculcating pro-Germanism, or as offensive to our allies to an extent warranting their exclusion from the schools.

"Certain texts are, nevertheless, careless in statement or out of date in respect to modern historical knowledge: (a) where the treatment concerns the relations of the United States and Great Britain, or (b) where the honorable conduct of the United States is brought in question.

"(B) Report on European History Texts.

"The sub-committee on European history textbooks report that they have read 19 books which they have placed in five categories.

"I. In the first of these, they have placed the textbooks on Ancient History, namely: Botsford, 'Ancient History'; Breasted, 'Ancient Times'; Myers, 'Ancient History'; Webster, 'Ancient History'; and West, 'Ancient World.' These the committee regard as dealing with times so remote from the present that they are really irrelevant to the purpose of the present investigation.

"II. In a second group, those satisfactory in their treatment of recent history, they placed one book, namely, Robinson, 'Mediæval and Modern History' in the revised edition of 1918.

"III. The books included in a third division, those so objectionable in their treatment of recent German history and recent history in general that the committee recommends their exclusion from the schools until they are revised, were five in number: Botsford, 'Brief History of the World'; Myers, 'General History'; Myers, 'Mediæval and Modern History'; Robinson, 'Mediæval and Modern History,' edition of 1916, and Robinson and Beard, 'Outlines of European History,' Volume II.

"IV. The books placed in a fourth class were those, in the opinion of the sub-committee, needing some revision—usually of a slight or limited extent, but in no case important or extensive enough to warrant their being barred from the schools. These are six in number and include: Andrews, 'Short History of England'; Ashley, 'Early European Civilization'; Harding, 'New Mediæval and Modern History,' edition revised, 1918; Cheyney, 'Short History of England'; Robinson and Breasted, 'Outlines,' Volume I; Webster, 'Early European History,' and West, 'Modern World.'

"V. In a fifth category, the sub-committee places Ashley's 'Modern European Civilization,' which they found satisfactory so far as completed, but the final judgment it has seemed necessary to reserve, since the portion dealing with the period since 1870 is not yet in print.

"The sub-committee has undertaken to indicate passages or features in each of these books which forcibly impress them as demanding editorial attention. Andrews' 'Short History of England,' seems unfair to Great Britain in specifying British hatred of Russia as a cause of the Crimean War (p. 379), and the account of England's relations with Egypt should be brought to date and rewritten to show that they have a commendable side.

"Ashley's 'Early European Civilization,' (p. 366) contains an unfortunate statement regarding Alsace and Lorraine which appears to reflect upon the justice of French possession of these territories.

"Cheyney's 'Short History of England' contains a somewhat unfairly worded account of the Geneva award (p. 655), and the version of the Anglo-Russian relations (p. 648) should be corrected and brought to date. Page 711 should be revised somewhat, and the responsibility for the present war (p. 716) should not be made so general.

"Harding's 'New Medieval and Modern History' in the revised edition of 1918 corrects various statements of the same work as published in 1913. But the sub-committee believes that page 624 is on the whole too favorable to Bismarck. The statement regarding the Bundesrat and Reichstag (p. 632) is inadequate, as well as the statement regarding both Great Britain's (p. 757) and Italy's (p. 764) reasons for entering the present war.

"Webster's 'Early European History' in one passage (p. 315-16) may possibly be construed as justifying German claims to Schleswig and Lorraine.

"West's 'Modern History' speaks of Alsace and Lorraine in 1789 (p. 428), as lately seized by France, and compares the suppression of the rebellion of 1798 in Ireland to the worst days of the French reign of terror (p. 472). The statement concerning the French acquisition of Tunis and Morocco (p. 652) should be improved, and Germany is called a true federation state like the United States (p. 654).

"Robinson and Beard's 'Outlines, Volume 1,' while devoting a chapter to the empire and the papacy, neglects the political contribution and organization of medieval France, and omits its political history for centuries, except in so far as this is touched upon in a few paragraphs in a chapter on England in the middle ages.

"Finally your sub-committee finds Ashley's 'Modern European Civilization' satisfactory so far as completed, but as the portion of the field prior to 1870 is the only one in print, it is necessary to reserve judgment on the textbook as a whole."

MORE QUESTIONNAIRES TO BE SENT OUT SOON

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Classification by local boards of men of the new draft registration has been so rapid that questionnaires soon will be sent to youths of 18 and men between 37 and 46 years of age.

Though they were required to register on Sept. 12, no action had been taken as to these classes because of the intention to defer calling them for service until all other available material had been exhausted, and local boards were ordered not to send them questionnaires.

FUEL COMMISSION NAMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The United States Fuel Administration has appointed a special commission, consisting of Walter E. Hope, who has been acting as director of the Bureau of State Organizations; S. B. Thorne, coal expert, and James H. Allport, engineer, to inquire into conditions and regulations affecting the coal industry in foreign countries. They will leave for Europe at an early date.

POSITION OF GREECE IN WORLD SHIPPING

Athens Shipowner in the United States Says His Country Had Steamers of 950,000 Tons Capacity at Opening of the War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The ever growing interest in the mercantile marine, with especial reference to international trade when the war is over, leads one to consider with careful attention the position of each of the allied nations with regard to its shipping possibilities. Greece, one of the smaller of these countries, is said to be especially worthy of attention in this respect. Somehow, the mention of Greece and shipping recalls the pictures of the great triremes of ancient Greece with tiers of dusky slaves pulling their gleaming oars over the blue waters of the Aegean Sea. Fancy does not, at first thought, dot those historic waters with the great steamships of the modern world.

The Greek mercantile marine, however, before the outbreak of the present war, held a leading position in the Black Sea and Mediterranean, while in the record of the European Commission of the Danube it appears that next to the British flag comes the Greek flag, not only in number of steamers but also in cargo capacities, according to Nicholas G. Kyriakides, for many years a shipowner of Athens and now president of the Central Committee of the Unredeemed Greeks in whose interests he is today in America. Mr. Kyriakides reports that all of his own ships save one have been torpedoed in the present war.

"The Greek mercantile marine numbered steamers totaling a deadweight capacity of 950,000 tons at the outbreak of the war. Most of these were new tramp ships built of the best materials and equipped with auxiliaries of the newest and completest patents," said Mr. Kyriakides. "These were used mainly for transporting grain and cereals, trading from Black Sea ports to the Mediterranean, Holland, Belgium, England and Germany and, in exchange, loading coal from England, Belgium and Germany for the Mediterranean, Black Sea and Egypt. Our trading ships very seldom went to North and South America, because highly remunerative work could be secured in Europe. Moreover, our ships held Lloyd's seaworthiness certificates with the liberty to navigate in all parts of the world."

The Greek ship owner, according to their representative, stands over and above those of other countries in the shrewd qualities manifested in the chartering of his boats, his choice of employees and cargo. He prefers short voyages and, even when ship owners of other countries cannot make both ends meet, he realizes profits. He observes the strictest economy and is honest in his dealings. Moreover he is always a patriot and is ever ready and willing to sacrifice his ships for his country if need be, without boasting, but he will not endure indignities or humiliations.

"During the Balkan war, the Greek mercantile marine, together with the navy, rendered invaluable services to the Allies, and contributed largely to the complete defeat of the Turkish Armada and the Turkish army," continued Mr. Kyriakides. "Had it not been for our mercantile marine and our navy that war would have been long and indecisive. Immediately after the outbreak of this war of the progressive nations against monarchism and absolutism, the Greek ship owners without any exception, placed their boats at the service of the Allies, and later time-chartered them at fixed prices. Very few were sold to the Allies up to August, 1917. These boats were mostly employed in dangerous zones, and in the most difficult trades. "The Greek mercantile marine lost 70 per cent of its vessels sunk by German and Austrian submarines; these sinkings continue, and more than 80 per cent must have been lost by this time. No other fleet of a belligerent or neutral country has suffered such a catastrophe as has this mercantile marine of Greece. Ship owners bear the loss silently, with the sole consolation and satisfaction that these ships were lost in the service of the Allies, fighting for the triumph of democracy and the emancipation and absolute freedom of the enslaved nations in which the Greeks of Thrace, Asia Minor and Eastern Macedonia, are included."

COURIER-JOURNAL NOW FOR SUFFRAGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—The change in ownership of the Louisville Courier-Journal, entailing a change in editorial management, has established an attitude as strongly favorable to woman suffrage, as its former policy was opposed to it. In an editorial, the new management of the Courier-Journal announced its change with respect to woman suffrage, but it has not published its views on prohibition. With regard to suffrage, it says:

"When English women first clamored for suffrage, the shock to the British temperament was severe. But, behold the British temperament today! The somewhat ancient suggestion that American women should be given the power of the ballot caused the same sort of perplexed staring, but the march of the idea is steady, and, whatever may be urged for or against it, it is marching on. The war is bringing women face to face with civic problems. They are revealing a positive interest in the affairs of state. This interest will not die when the war ends. It cannot be suppressed."

MALTED MILK MADE BY FORMER BREWERY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DENVER, Col.—That a brewery can be converted into a factory for the manufacture of something more useful to mankind than beer is shown by the fact that a former brewery at Golden, Col., transformed into a factory for the making of malted milk, is to increase its output from 1000 pounds to 5000 pounds daily. It is also learned that the employed force, already greater than that existing in brewery days, is to receive an increase in wages by the first of the year.

Practically the same brewing force, as to size, took up the manufacture of malted milk when beer-making ceased. The sales force of the institution, however, was greatly enlarged. Although an infant industry, upward of 30 men are on the road today for this concern. Meanwhile, great herds of dairy cattle in the vicinity of Golden are supported almost solely by the demands of this company for their product.

NEW JERSEY GRAPE CROP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEWARK, N. J.—Although grapes are coming into the market in quantities, the crop is reported to be scant and the number of carloads handled here will be one-third less than in any other year. Prices range from $120 to $130 a ton as against $60 to $80 a ton last year. Grape-juice-making concerns which have factories in the grape-growing belts are said to be getting only one-third of the quantity they would be glad to take.

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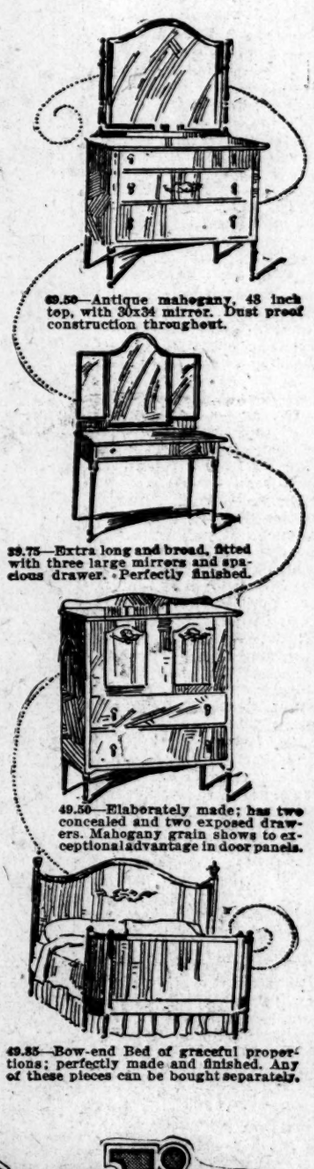

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

COMMITTEE WILL PLAN BIG SERIES

Leading Football Elevens Are to Be Invited to Take Part in Number of Benefit Games for Various War Charity Funds

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Followers of college football in the United States are now awaiting with much interest the completion of plans for the holding of a series of big contests during the month of November among Students Army Training Corps teams representing such famous rival colleges as will develop keen interest among both players and spectators.

W. S. Langford, Trinity College, famous as a referee of big college games in past years and one of the three advisory officials of the Football Rules Committee; P. H. Davis, Princeton University and a member of the Football Rules Committee; H. L. Pratt of Amherst College and W. W. Roper of Princeton University, make up the committee which has the arranging of plans for such a series in charge and they are to meet in this city in a short time, when the colleges which are to be asked to play and the cities selected for the holding of the games will be determined upon.

Generally speaking it is the plan, as now mapped out, to have these games played in all sections of the United States. They will be held under the sanction of the Army and Navy departments and the gate receipts will be devoted to the benefit of war charity funds. It is stated that the decision to advocate the playing of such games was reached at a meeting of government and football authorities and the working out of the details was left to the above-named committee.

While it is realized that the committee has a big task ahead of it in getting the elevens of the big universities of the United States to schedule such contests, as some of them have not yet organized varsity teams, while others have already scheduled games for the month of November, it is believed that the cause is such a worthy one that the authorities at the various colleges will do everything possible to meet the requests of the committee.

In the East it is expected that efforts will be made to have the Students Army Training Corps elevens of Harvard, Yale and Princeton get together in a series of games, with the Yale Bowl and the Harvard and Princeton stadiums the scenes of the conflicts, the same as has been the case when the varsity elevens of the "Big Three" have met in years past. Another eastern game which will probably be asked for will be one between West Point and Annapolis academies, and should this be arranged, it will probably be played at the Polo Grounds, New York City, or at Franklin Field, Philadelphia.

In the Middle West, the Western Conference elevens have pretty much filled their schedules for November; but no doubt one or two games could be arranged which would draw good crowds and bring in quite a bit of money for the various charities. In the Missouri Valley Conference it would also be possible to get a game or two, while the same condition should exist on the Pacific Coast and in the South.

There is also a possibility of one or two big inter-sectional contests being played late in November or early in December. It would seem as if arrangements might easily be made whereby the winner of the Western Conference title should meet the winner in the Missouri Valley Conference and then the winner of this contest might play the leading eastern team. The University of Chicago is scheduled to play Northwestern University Nov. 16; but this game might be moved up to Oct. 26, thus giving both the western teams open dates in November, when they might, with government approval, come East to meet some big eastern team. Georgia School of Technology appears to be developing another strong team in the South and a game between that eleven and some eastern team would be a splendid attraction.

ANNAPOLIS TO PLAY GREAT LAKES N. T. S.

ANNAPOLIS, Md. — The Annapolis Academy footfall eleven is to play the Great Lakes Naval Training Station football team here Nov. 23 in what will probably be the final game of the season for the midshipmen.

W. F. DONOVAN AT HARVARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — W. F. Donovan, trainer of the Harvard varsity track team and football squad, is back at his work and will be at Soldiers Field daily to assist Harvard athletics in any way possible.

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BILLIARDISTS DIVIDE HONORS

Ralph Greenleaf Wins Afternoon Game While Joseph Concannon Takes the Evening One

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Ralph Greenleaf of Monmouth, Ill., and Joseph Concannon, champion of New York State, divided the honors in their first day of play in their 1200-point pocket billiard match in this city Monday, Greenleaf winning the afternoon game by a score of 100 to 46 and Concannon taking the evening game, 106 to 100.

The afternoon game resulted in somewhat better playing than that of the evening. Greenleaf was in fine form and required only seven innings to accumulate his 100 points. His best run was one of 27 which came in the seventh inning and was unfinished. Concannon's best run in this game was 14, made in the second and seventh innings.

The evening game required nine innings before Greenleaf accumulated his 100 points, which gave him the necessary total of 200 points for the day's play. While he was doing this Concannon ran up 106 points, which reduced the margin which Greenleaf had accumulated in the afternoon to 48. Concannon had the best high run of the evening's play when he made 28 in his first inning, while Greenleaf turned in a high run of 27 in the fourth inning. The match by innings follows:

AFTERNOON GAME

Greenleaf—13, 18, 0, 10, 13, 19, 27—100. Scratches, 2. High run, 27 (unfinished).
Concannon—0, 14, 0, 4, 1, 13, 14—46. Scratch, 1. High run, 14.

NIGHT GAME

Greenleaf—0, 16, 16, 27, 0, 13, 0, 14, 14—100. Scratches, 3. High run, 27.
Concannon—28, 0, 18, 0, 4, 0, 13, 27, 16—106. Scratches, 4. High run, 28.

HOCKEY CLUB IS AFTER PAVILION

City League of Ottawa, Ont., Petitions Authorities for Use of Aberdeen Pavilion as Rink

OTTAWA, Ont.—Efforts are being made by the owners of the Ottawa Hockey Club and the officials of the City Hockey League to secure Aberdeen Pavilion Lansdowne Park, as a skating rink that the club may have a place to play its games this winter. The City Hockey League held a special meeting recently at the Ottawa Y. M. C. A., over which Frank Plant, president of the league, presided.

Martin Rosenthal, secretary of the Ottawa club, explained the present situation and showed that his club would not be able to operate this winter unless the city helped out by allowing the use of Aberdeen Pavilion or else provided some other suitable building.

There appears to be a strong demand for the game this winter and the representatives of the Aberdeen, Munition, Hull Canadian and Royal Canadian clubs who were present, enthusiastically indorsed the remarks of President Plant with regard to the future of the game. It was decided to have Secretary Healey of the league write to the Board of Control, requesting that they accede to the request of the Ottawas to have the Pavilion transformed into an arena. Messrs. Plant and Healey were appointed a committee to interview Mayor Fisher and the members of the board to urge the claims of the hockeyists for consideration.

CHESS TOURNEY TO OPEN OCT. 22

Date Is Set for Opening Round of Masters' Play — List of Entries Announced

NEW YORK, N. Y.—At a meeting of the International Tournament Committee of the Manhattan Chess Club, it was determined that the opening round of the masters' contest should be started Tuesday, Oct. 22.

The official list of eight entries was also given out, and includes such experts as J. R. Capablanca, Cuban champion; F. J. Marshall, United States champion; David Janowski, champion of France; Boris Kostich, Serbian champion, and recent winner of the Western championship; Oscar Chajes, Manhattan C. C. champion; R. T. Black, Brooklyn champion; Alfred Schroeder of the Brooklyn Chess Club, and N. T. Harrison of Huntington, W. Va., a prize winner with Kostich at Chicago.

With two full rounds to be contested, each of the players meeting all of the others twice, there will be a schedule of 14 games for each of the masters, and these will be played at the rate of one game a day on six days of each week.

CAMP DODGE TO PLAY OFFICERS

Prospects of Turning Out Strong Football Eleven Are Quite Promising — Lieut. L. W. Rothe Is Athletic Director

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CAMP DODGE, Ia.—With the announcement by Lieut. L. W. Rothe, camp athletic director, that the Camp Dodge eleven for 1918 will be composed of both officers and enlisted men, football stock here has gone up many points.

In the practices of the season, a wealth of weight and speed was uncovered, but a dearth of experienced gridiron stars was apparent. With the new arrangement, several former university players can be depended upon to report.

Among the former college stars who are reporting regularly for practice are: James Goslee of Minnesota, B. F. Henriod of Syracuse, W. L. Tyler of Oklahoma, Allen Joyce of Wisconsin, Lieutenant Massopust of Carleton College, Lieut. W. E. Lucas of Ames, Arthur Senoff of Illinois, William McChesney of Colgate, R. F. Porter of Cornell, Lieutenant Movald, who starred with last year's camp team, and three Indians, graduates of Carlisle, Thomas, Eagles and Banks.

Lieutenant Rothe has not divulged the schedule in entirety as yet, but games have been signed for with Camps Funston and Custer; the Chicago Naval Reserve and Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, Ia.

The camp authorities are cooperating in full with the athletes, and have ordered that all men desiring to try out for the team shall be released from all other duties during the time for practice.

Boxing has also taken on new interest in the camp with the appointment of Sergt. Joseph Herrick as camp instructor. Sergeant Herrick has had a splendid record both in actual work in the arena and as an instructor.

During the border trouble he was in El Paso as army boxing instructor. He came to this camp several months ago, and has been acting in an unofficial capacity up to the present. He has himself been engaged in several bouts, and he has trained men for various matches here.

The Dodge nine wound up its season this week with a series of three games with the Bloomington (Ill.) Three-Eye League team. All three of the contests went to the soldier team. The hitting of the khaki-clad youths was especially good, a total of 36 safe hits being gathered in the 27 innings. The scores of the games were 3 to 0, 12 to 3, and 9 to 4, respectively.

DARTMOUTH ELEVEN IS ARRANGING GAMES

HANOVER, N. H.—With the scheduling of games with Syracuse University, the University of Pennsylvania and Brown University, interest in football among the Students Army Training Corps members at Dartmouth College has increased greatly and the prospects of the Green being represented by a strong varsity this fall are now considered bright.

The game with Syracuse will take place at Springfield, Mass., Nov. 2, H. G. Pender, graduate manager of the Dartmouth eleven, having made arrangements with C. W. Winslow, secretary of the convention bureau of the Springfield Chamber of Commerce, to make all arrangements for the contest which will be played either at Pratt Field or League Park.

The game with the University of Pennsylvania will be played at Franklin Field, Philadelphia, Nov. 9, the date originally planned for this game. E. R. Bushnell, manager of the Pennsylvania team, has been notified by the Dartmouth management that the Green will be able to play this game.

The game with Brown will be played in Boston, Nov. 23, as originally scheduled. It will take place either at Braves Field, where it was played in 1917, or else will probably be played at Fenway Park.

TOOL CONCERN PLANS NEW BONDS

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Chicago Pneumatic Tool Company stockholders will hold a special meeting Oct. 21 to authorize issuance at par of 6 per cent refunding mortgage bonds not to exceed $3,250,000 under mortgage of deed of trust to the Central Trust Company of Illinois or such other trust company as shall be designated by the directors, the proceeds to be applied to the extension of plants and retirement of remaining outstanding bonds under the existing mortgage.

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FERGUSON WINS IN FINAL ROUND

High Run of 41 Is Made in the Class D Amateur Billiard Match Against M. Hirai

STANDING OF THE PLAYERS

	H.R.	Won	Lost	P.C.
James Ferguson	41	1	0	1.000
Paul Gross	..	0	0	.000
D. Trow	..	0	0	.000
Nelson Mayo	..	0	0	.000
Julius Moses	..	0	0	.000
G. Waterman	..	0	0	.000
M. Hirai	18	0	1	.000

NEW YORK, N. Y.—James Ferguson met M. Hirai in the opening game of the final round-robin for the class D amateur straight rail billiard championship title of the American Amateur Billiard Association, Monday, and by playing a strong line of billiards was a victor over his Japanese rival by 150 points to 128. There are seven contestants in the round-robin, all of whom qualified in the preliminary-round matches last week, in which 44 players took part.

The Ferguson-Hirai match was easily the best of the tournament to date. In the early part of the game, Ferguson displayed some remarkably fine billiards for a class D competition. He made a high run of 41 in the twenty-third inning, which is very apt to remain the highest run of the finals, as it is a surprisingly large tally for a class D championship competition. By making this run, Ferguson took a lead of 102 to 60 for his opponent.

Following this run, Ferguson seemed to let up some in his playing, while Hirai kept right on playing a steady game, with the result that after four more innings had been played the Japanese star had reduced the lead to 107 to 103. At this point Ferguson braced a little, and ran the game out in 15 innings. The winner had an average of 3 24-42 for the match, while Hirai averaged 3 5-41.

YALE FOOTBALL GAME SATURDAY

Elevens Representing the Students Army Training Corps and Naval Unit Will Open Season

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Yale undergraduates are to take part in their first football game of the season Saturday afternoon when an eleven representing the Students Army Training Corps meets the Yale Naval Unit. These units will probably engage in a number of games during the season and if Yale has a varsity eleven, it will probably be selected from the best players on these two squads.

Prof. R. N. Corwin, head of the athletic committee and captain of the Yale varsity eleven of 1886, will be in general charge of the football work this fall cooperating with Maj. Samuel Welldon, military commander of the Yale S. A. T. C. No coach has as yet been appointed, but it will be easy to enlist the services of a number of former Yale varsity stars.

J. C. Mack, the Yale varsity track trainer who has also trained the varsity football elevens in years past, is still in the employ of Yale University and he will look after the conditioning of the candidates and do a little coaching himself. Prospects are considered fairly bright and if a schedule of games can be arranged for next month, it is expected that there will be a big increase in the number of men trying for the teams.

REINSTATEMENT OF TEACHER DENIED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Miss Mary S. McDowell, a Quakeress, who was dismissed as a public school teacher because of her alleged unpatriotic attitude as an opponent of war, has failed to obtain a Supreme Court order directing the Board of Education to reinstate her. Miss McDowell held that her offense, if any, was in disclosing the state of her mind and her beliefs, and that there was no element of behavior or conduct in a mere belief.

Justice Philbin held that her contention that in spite of her views against the war, she might still be able to do her full duty as a teacher in the class room, could not be upheld.

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BOWLING TOURNEY FOR MEN IN SERVICE

St. Louis Tenpin B. A. to Hold Tournament Under Auspices of the War Camp Community Service Next Month

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Plans for the War Camp Community Service bowling tournament were completed at the recent annual meeting of the St. Louis Tenpin Bowling Association held here, and the delegates were all asked to help make the event a success for the men in the service.

A feature of the meeting was the election of officers for the ensuing year. M. C. Menne was elected president of the association, C. H. Stewart treasurer, and John Breen was made secretary. C. D. Cooper, director of the War Camp Community Service, and F. C. Ward, chairman of the athletic committee of that organization, addressed the meeting and explained the object of the organization, which is to furnish amusement and recreation for the men in uniform while in the cities.

The proposed bowling tourney is to open Nov. 15 and will continue through Nov. 30. Games may be bowled on any alley in the city the team or individual desires. All entries close on Nov. 2 and handicaps will be awarded from the averages of the same date.

An innovation in the rules of this tournament is that a bowler may bowl with more than one five-man team, but only once in the doubles and singles. Under this plan every organized team in the city will be able to compete. Entry blanks will be ready tonight for distribution.

The purpose of this tournament is to raise funds for the War Camp Community Service to assist in their local work, which has already received the indorsement of President Wilson. Mr. Cooper also stated that he considered that it would be a good plan to hold the Middle West and the American Bowling Congress tournaments under the auspices of the W. C. C. S.

SOCIAL SETTLEMENT WORK AMONG ALIENS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The American International College in this city is inaugurating a plan whereby young women of alien parentage will be trained to do special social settlement work among those of their own people in mill towns and manufacturing centers. Polish, Lithuanian, Italian and Russian, are represented in the pioneer class. The training course, which will last two years, includes instruction in sociology, the problems of immigration, English, public speaking, housing, business and commercial law.

This new branch of work is being financed by the National Y. W. C. A. War Work Council, which selected the international college as the first training center because of the exceptional social work of its graduates. One of the chief duties of the graduates of this class will be the establishment of social settlement centers for factory and mill workers.

AROOSTOOK COUNTY RAISES ITS WHEAT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOULTON, Me.—Aroostook County, until this year, almost wholly devoted to the raising of potatoes and buckwheat, has produced sufficient wheat this season to meet the natural demands of the county. The wheat crop is 300,000 bushels, which will give 60,000 barrels of flour, or two-thirds of a barrel to each person, man, woman and child. More than 100 freight cars will thus be released for carrying other essentials of war.

The county also has increased its average crop of buckwheat, of which it usually grows about one-fourth of the crop in the country.

CHARGES AGAINST INSURANCE COMPANIES

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

COLUMBUS, O.—Charges that the government has been mulcted out of more than $1,500,000 by liability insurance companies, were made in an address before the convention of the Ohio Federation of Labor here by John Voll of Zanesville, its president, on Tuesday.

A telegram containing Mr. Voll's charges was forwarded to the Secretary of War by the convention.

SHIPPING PROBLEMS TO BE DISCUSSED

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass. — Merchants are looking forward with considerable interest to an address to be made before the Boston Export Round Table on Nov. 8, by Harry E. Golden, representative of a lamp company in Meriden, Conn., which has met with unusual success in making shipments to other countries in the face of drastic war conditions and regulations.

The successful shipper under war conditions has been the one who was able to dovetail the six principal elements, viz., getting orders, arranging for payments, obtaining the goods, securing export licenses in the home country and import license from the foreign government, and reserving the necessary cargo space.

Better coordination of the different boards governing trade has simplified shipments to a considerable degree during the past few months, according to experts in this city, and even better conditions are anticipated within the next few months.

PRESIDENT'S AID IN NEW JERSEY SOUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

HACKENSACK, N. J.—Charles O'Connor Hennessy and George M. La Monte, Democratic candidates for the United States Senate; Alexander Simpson of Jersey City; Robert S. Hudspeth, Democratic national committee man from New Jersey and Charles F. McDonald, chairman of the State Democratic Committee, have been invited to a conference with President Wilson at the White House. This visit of the New Jersey Democrats is for the purpose of trying to induce the President to visit his home State and take a part in the state Democratic campaign as leader of the Democratic Party.

BOMBING MACHINE IN TRIAL FLIGHT

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

ELIZABETH, N. J.—H. B. Mingle, president of the Standard Aircraft Corporation, received a telegram on Tuesday afternoon from Capt. E. T. Walter, saying that he had arrived safely in Utica, N. Y. Captain Walter left Mineola Field on Tuesday morning, in charge of the "Langley," the Handley-Page bombing machine, for Dayton, O. The "Langley" is driven by twin Liberty motors, 400 horsepower each, and is the first machine of its kind built in America. It was turned over to the United States Government by the Standard Aircraft Corporation on July 6. Captain Walter telegraphed that strong winds were encountered all the way across New York State.

NEW YORK DRY DOCK PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The proposal of the Shipping Board of this city that a large dry dock be built and municipally owned was recently referred by Dock Commissioner Murray Hulbert to the Port and Terminal Committee of the Sinking Fund Commission for consideration and action. At the same time Commissioner Hulbert requested permission to take over the recreation pier located at the foot of North Second Street, Brooklyn, and five other piers in Manhattan for war needs. The commission will act upon the requests with the advice of the proper authorities.

SEPTEMBER COAL SHIPMENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The anthracite bureau of information says that September anthracite shipments amounted to 6,234,395 tons, as compared with 6,372,756 tons in September, 1917, and 7,180,923 tons in August, this year. The decrease is laid to the fewer number of working days in September, there being five Sundays and one legal holiday. But average daily shipments in September were 259,766, against 254,910 last September.

PRACTICAL AID FOR PRISON INMATES

Superintendent of Central Howard Association, Operating in Middle West of the United States, Tells Plan of Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Ill.—During the last 17 years the total number of men who have been benefited by the Central Howard Association efforts has been more than 15,000, according to a statement made by F. Emory Lyon, superintendent of the association, in describing the plan of practical help which the association is extending to prison inmates.

"This help includes assistance to the inmates of prisons, jails and reformatories," said Mr. Lyon, "and is accorded them both while they are under restraint and after they have been released. The association operates in the Central Western states of the United States, including Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa. It was named after the famous British prison reformer, John Howard, who did much good work as a pioneer about 150 years ago.

"The number given aid during 1917 totaled almost 1000, and this in spite of war conditions, which greatly handicapped the work of the association, owing to the large number of appeals which were made throughout the country for contributions to war objects. Notwithstanding this, however, employment was found for every applicant, the average cost per man of placing and assisting them being $10.29.

"The efforts of the association are now being directed toward setting into operation measures to enable men in prisons to engage in industries that will aid in winning the war. In this connection it is interesting to mention that in Illinois, under the indeterminate-sentence plan in operation some 700 men have already been released on parole in order that they may obtain employment in the Rock Island government arsenal, and this experiment has proved quite successful.

"Meanwhile the association is also working for constructive prevention of crime by instituting measures to provide better home training for children, including trade training as a part of all education, and at the same time is endeavoring to procure more generally the recognition of the necessity of a living wage. Also, with the ideal of good citizenship ever in view, the endeavor is being made to change the penal institutions into places of true correction, which will include the elimination of the local county jail through its control by the State, and the establishment of adequate industries in all prisons, managed efficiently for the support of the institutions and the self-support of the inmates. Definite after-care by the State, for both paroled and discharged men, is also a goal aimed at by the association."

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BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

PRESIDENT'S REPLY SHOULD HELP LOAN

Every Person in United States Should Stand Back of Demand for Unconditional Surrender by Buying More Liberty Bonds

NEW YORK, N. Y.—President Wilson's reply to Germany, practically demanding unconditional surrender, should give the required impetus to the Liberty Loan campaign to make it an unqualified success. It should make every person in the United States determine to invest every available dollar in Liberty bonds in order to assure Germany that every man, woman and child in this country stands back of the President in his demands that kaiserism and all that goes with it shall be destroyed from the face of the earth.

Some people seem to have the notion that if the great mass fail to come forward with contributions in the Liberty Loan, which is finally only investment, the banks and the rich will fill in the gap. The banks and the rich cannot possibly supply the government the money needed to support the troops in the field. Their entire resources would be only a drop in the bucket.

All the people in the country must mobilize new savings and lend them to the government if food and supplies are to be sent to the soldiers at the front. If the funds are provided by a comparative few, the men in the trenches will hear of that fact, and will know that the country is not behind them. The Germans will hear of it, and will fight with renewed vigor.

The richest man in the United States paid more than $14,000,000 in income taxes for 1917. It is generally assumed that John D. Rockefeller paid the maximum tax of $14,800,000. He has been the largest purchaser of Liberty bonds. His income since the war began could not possibly equal the amount of bonds he has bought.

Congress, in levying taxes, has tempered the wind to the voter. The man with an income of $4000, with a wife and three children, is entitled to exemption of $2600 before he is liable for any income tax. He owns his own home and is allowed to make deduction for local taxes and for interest on his mortgage, and may also deduct any sums he contributes to the Red Cross or other war work. With these deductions, his income tax amounts to $25, which is 50 cents on each $100 of his income.

John D. Rockefeller is assessed approximately $66 on every $100 income. His income in 1917 was about $22,000,000. He paid income taxes of nearly $15,000,000, leaving him about $7,000,000 net. He has subscribed $5,000,000 to the fourth Liberty Loan. This would leave him $2,000,000, but it is known he has given liberally to all war work—probably all the $2,000,000. Therefore, he has still left an income of $212,500 from his fourth Liberty bonds, but his tax on that income is about $150,000, so the net result is less than $70,000 for his personal use.

Can anyone say flotation of the fourth Liberty Loan should be left entirely to such men as Mr. Rockefeller, who have already put all their income at the service of the government, while the $4000 man has contributed only 50 cents out of every $100?

If flotation of the fourth Liberty Loan were left to Mr. Rockefeller, it would take him 1000 years to provide the $6,000,000,000 asked by the government.

It would take 1000 Rockefellers, using their entire income, to float the fourth Liberty Loan. But there are only 206 persons in the United States who in 1916 enjoyed incomes of $1,000,000 or over, and their taxable income was $464,263,644. Income tax on this averaged 65 per cent, or more than $300,000,000, which the government got, leaving about $160,000,000 which could be invested in Liberty bonds, if, like Mr. Rockefeller, all the 206 used all their income for that purpose.

This would support the war less than three days.

The Steel Corporation is the largest corporation in the world and has the most stockholders and employees. The stockholders number more than 100,000. Its earnings in 1917 were the largest ever made by any corporation, and its federal tax about $200,000,000—the largest tax ever paid.

This still left to the corporation a profit of about $240,000,000. If it tried to float the fourth Liberty Loan it would take all of its profits for 25 years, assuming, as in the case of Mr. Rockefeller, that income would never be less than in 1917.

Congress appropriated last year $24,000,000,000 to protect this country against German invasion. This is $2,000,000,000 a month, nearly $70,000,000 a day.

It is set forth in German propaganda that the banks could float the loans. All the capital of all the banks in the United States could not take care of the fourth Liberty Loan. George F. Baker startled the people when he testified before the Pujo committee that the First National Bank, in a little over 50 years, had paid dividends of more than $80,000,000. Those who imagine the banks alone can float the fourth Liberty Loan should try to figure how long it would take this, the most prosperous bank in the country, to provide the money. All its earnings and capital invested in 56 years of its existence would not pay expenses of the war two days.

Combined capital of all banks in the New York Clearing House is $205,600,000. Their deposits are less than $4,000,000,000. All deposits and capital, if all could be diverted to the purpose, could not take up the fourth Liberty Loan. But deposits belong to customers, not to the banks, and the customers are subscribing individually. The $40,000,000 subscription of the Steel Corporation, the $25,000,000 subscription of J. P. Morgan & Co., the $5,000,000 subscription of John D. Rockefeller, all come out of the deposits.

Some people obsessed with the notion that flotation of the fourth Liberty Loan should be left to the wealthy apparently do not realize that the combined fortunes of the conspicuous millionaires of recent years—like J. P. Morgan, James J. Hill, James Stillman and E. H. Harriman—would not pay expenses of the war for a week.

The Astor fortune is accounted one of the great fortunes of the world. It is very largely in real estate. If all the property of Vincent Astor could be realized in cash and turned over to the government, it would carry on the war just about a day.

The entire net earnings of all corporations in the United States, of which there are 341,253, were in 1917 about $10,000,000,000 before any federal taxes had been levied. This would not keep the war going six months.

In 1917 less than 500,000 persons in the United States made returns under the income tax law. This included all who had incomes of $2000 or more, and the total income reported by these people was just enough to take up the fourth Liberty Loan.

The great well of income to be tapped by Liberty bonds is the wages drawn from all the machinery which produced the profits already recorded.

PRICE MOVEMENTS VERY IRREGULAR

Stocks pursued a very erratic price course in yesterday's securities markets. The opening was strong, influenced by President Wilson's reply to the German peace proposal. After a moderate advance, stocks led by United States Steel sold off sharply. Recoveries and recessions followed one another in quick succession. Steel closed at 108⅝, a net loss for the session of 1¼. Other steel stocks were adversely affected by Steel's weakness, and losses of a point or more for this group were numerous. However, there were some good advances among the industrials, the motors particularly showing good gains. Studebaker closed with a net gain of 5⅝ at 65. General Motors had a net gain of 2⅛ at 121⅝. Net gains of a point or more were recorded by American Car & Foundry, and American Smelting. The railroads were weak.

United Fruit dropped two points on the Boston exchange. The Massachusetts Electric issues made moderate net gains.

COTTON MARKET

(Reported by Richardson, Hill & Co.)

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Cotton prices here Tuesday ranged:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Oct.	31.40	31.50	31.12	31.35
Dec.	31.00	31.00	30.30	30.54
Jan.	30.45	30.45	29.80	30.14
March	30.17	30.17	29.70	29.70
May	29.92	29.97	29.60	29.75
Spots	32.30, down 30 points.			

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the New Orleans Cotton Exchange via Richardson, Hill & Co.'s private wire.)

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Cotton prices here Tuesday ranged:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Oct.	29.70	29.85	29.70	29.80
Dec.	29.50	29.67	29.29	29.59
Jan.	29.40	29.45	29.29	29.39
March	29.23	29.35	29.05	29.25

CHICAGO BOARD

(Tuesday's Market)

(Reported by C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc.)

Corn—	Open	High	Low	Close
Oct.	1.25¼	1.30	1.25½	1.28¼
Nov.	1.22¾	1.26¾	1.22	1.24⅜
Dec.	1.20	1.23½	1.20	1.21¾
Oats—				
Oct.	.69	.70⅜	.69	.69¼b
Nov.	.68	.69⅝	.67⅝	.68¼
Dec.	.68	.69	.67⅝	.67⅞
Pork—				
Oct.	....	35.27	35.25	35.07b
Nov.	35.27	....	....	35.27
Lard—				
Oct.	26.75	26.75	26.60	26.65
Nov.	25.32	25.62	25.32	25.62
Jan.	....	....	....	24.40

SHIPYARD EARNINGS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Todd Shipyards Corporation reports for the year ended March 31, 1918, a surplus after war taxes, interest charges, depreciation and sinking fund reserves of $3,943,237, equal to $44 a share on 89,470 shares. Figures follow:

Net earnings from operation	$11,998,550
Interest charges	481,491
Depreciation reserve	722,553
War tax reserve	5,865,461
Sinking fund reserve	985,809
Surplus	3,943,237
Dividends	626,290
Balance	3,316,947

PITTSBURGH STEEL'S PROFITS

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The Pittsburgh Steel Company reports for the year ended June 30 last as follows:

	1918	1917
Sales	$37,930,842	$33,066,083
Net profits	*4,556,442	7,811,444

*After setting aside $1,238,632 as reserve for depreciation and depletion and $2,730,122 for estimated income and war profits taxes. In 1917 the amounts so charged were $1,507,279 and $1,823,548 respectively.

RAND GOLD OUTPUT

LONDON, England—The output of gold at the mines of the Rand in September was 708,206 fine ounces, valued at £3,008,267. This compares with 740,210 fine ounces, valued at £3,144,211, in August and 738,231 fine ounces, valued at £3,135,807 in September, 1917.

BANK OF GERMANY REPORT

LONDON, England — A dispatch from Berlin says that a statement issued by the Imperial Bank of Germany as of Oct. 7 gives its total holdings of gold as 2,547,279,000 marks.

NEW YORK STOCKS

(Tuesday's Market)

	Open	High	Low	Close
Am Beet Sugar	68⅛	68½	68⅛	68½
Amer Can	45½	45½	44⅞	44¼
Am Car & Fdry	85	86⅝	85	86¼
Am Loco	66	66¼	65¾	65¾
Am Smelters	80	82¼	79¾	82⅛
Am Sugar	111	110	111	110
Am Tel & Tel	107	107⅞	107	107⅛
Anaconda	70½	71¾	70⅛	71⅛
Atchison	90½	90½	89½	89¾
Baldwin Loco	79¼	79⅝	76¼	77⅛
B & O	56	56¼	55⅞	55¾
Beth Steel B	73½	73⅝	72¼	72⅝
Beth 8% pfd	103	103	103	103
B R T	43	43¼	42⅞	43¼
Can Pacific	173½	173½	171	171¾
Cen Leather	68¾	68¾	67	67
Ches & Ohio	59¼	59¼	58½	58½
Chic M & St P	49¼	49⅝	48½	48½
C, R I & P	26¾	26¾	26⅝	26⅝
C, R I & P 6%	68¾	68¾	68	68
C, R I & P 7%	80	80	79	79½
Chino	39½	40	39½	39⅞
Corn Products	44	44	43¾	43¾
Crucible Steel	56⅛	56⅞	56	56
Cuba Cane	29	29¼	28⅝	29
Cuba Cane pfd	79	79	79	79
Dis Sec	49	49⅛	48½	48½
Erie	16¼	16¼	15⅞	15⅞
Gen Electric	157⅞	157⅞	155¼	155¼
Gen Motors	119	122	119	121⅝
Gt Nor pfd	93	93¼	92	92
Inspiration	54¼	55	54	54¼
Int Mer Marine	30¼	31¼	30⅛	30¼
Int M Mar pfd	119⅞	120¼	117	117⅛
Kennecott	35⅛	35⅝	34⅞	35¼
Max Motor	30½	32	30½	31⅞
Mex Pet	138¾	144⅞	134	144½
Midvale*	48½	48⅞	48	48
Mo Pacific ctfs.	25½	25½	24⅞	24⅞
N Y Central	75½	75½	75	75⅛
N Y, N H & H	41	41	39⅞	40
No Pacific	91⅞	91⅞	90¾	90¾
Penn	44¾	44¾	44¼	44¼
Pierce-Arrow	40¼	40⅝	40¼	40½
Ray Cons	24	24¼	24	24¼
Reading	91¼	91¼	89¾	90
Rep Iron & Stl	88¾	88¾	87¾	88¼
So Pacific	91½	91½	90	90½
So Railway	30⅝	30⅝	29¾	30
Studebaker	58⅞	65	58¾	65
Texas Co	191¾	193½	190	192
Union Pacific	132	132	131	132
U S Rubber	64¼	64¼	63¾	63¾
U S Steel	110¼	110¼	108⅛	108⅜
U S Steel pfd	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼
Utah Copper	84	85¼	84	85¼
Western Union	92¼	93½	92¼	93½
Westinghouse	45¼	45⅝	44½	44½
Willys-Over	22¼	22½	21⅞	22⅜

Total sales 741,700 shares.

*Ex-dividend.

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Lib 3½s	99.98	99.98	99.96	99.98
Lib 1st 4s	98.36	98.40	98.20	98.20
Lib 2d 4s	97.10	97.28	96.90	97.24
Lib 1st 4¼s	98.40	98.40	98.10	98.26
Lib 2d 4¼s	97.08	97.28	96.90	97.26
Lib 3d 4¼s	97.25	97.28	96.92	97.24

FOREIGN BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Am For Sec 5s	97½	97½	97⅛	97⅜
Anglo-French 5s	95⅛	95⅜	95⅛	95¼
City of Bordeaux 6s	99	99¼	99	99¼
Cityof Lyons 6s	99	99¼	99	99¼
City of Marceilles 6s	99	99	99	99
City of Paris 6s	97⅝	97¾	97½	97½
French Rep 5½s	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
Un King5½s '19 nw	100	100⅛	100	100⅛
Un King 1921	97⅜	97½	97½	97⅜

BOSTON STOCKS

(Tuesday's Closing Prices)

		Adv	Dec
Am Tel	107½	..	⅜
A A Chem com	*99¾	..	¾
Am Wool com	*51⅝	..	..
Am Zinc	15	..	..
Am Zinc pfd	50	..	..
Arizona Com	15½	⅛	..
A G & W I	107	..	¼
Booth Fish	25¼	..	⅛
Boston Elev	74	..	..
Boston & Me	34	..	1¼
Butte & Sup	*24	..	..
Cal & Ariz	67¾	..	..
Cal & Hecla	456	..	..
Copper Range	47½	½	..
Davis Daly	5⅛	⅛	..
East Butte	10¼	..	..
Fairbanks	55¼	..	¾
Granby	*81	½	..
Greene-Can	50⅜b	..	..
I Creek com	53½	..	..
Isle Royale	26	..	..
Lake	5¼	..	..
Mass Elec pfd	15¼	1	..
Mass Gas	†87½	1	..
May-Old Colony	2	..	..
Miami	28b	..	..
Mohawk	54	½	..
N Y, N H & H	40½	..	1¼
North Butte	13¾	..	..
Old Dominion	41½	½	..
Osceola	52½b	..	..
Pond Creek	16½	..	..
Shannon	4	..	..
Swift & Co	117¼	¾	..
United Fruit	143⅞	..	1⅛
United Shoe	41	..	⅛
U S Smelting	43¾	..	¼
Utah Cons	9½	..	¼

*New York quotation. †Ex-dividend.

NEW YORK CURB

(Tuesday's Market)

Stocks	Bid	Asked
A B C Metal	45c	48c
Aetna Explos	8¼	8¾
Barnett, O & G	¼	5/16
Big Ledge	¾	⅞
Boston & Mont	43c	45c
Butte Detroit	5	8
Caledonia	49c	50c
Calumet & Jer	3/16	⅝
Canada Cop	1 11/16	2
Cash Boy	2½	3½
Chev Motors	136	139
Cons Arizona	1⅝	1 11/16
Con. Copper	5⅜	5⅝
Cosden & Co.	6⅝	6⅞
Emerson	1	1½
Federal Oil	2⅛	2¼
Glenrock	3⅜	3½
Goldfield Cons	20	24
Green Monster	⅜	½
Hecla Mining	5	5⅛
Houston Oil	78½	79
Howe Sound	4	4¼
Island Oil	3⅝	3¾
Jerome Verde	1/16	3/16
Jumbo	9	10
Kerr Lake	5⅞	6
Lake Torp Boat	3	4
Magma Cop	29	32
Marsh	3	4
McKin Dar	40c	42c
Merritt	22½	23
Midwest Oil	103	105
Midwest Refining	122	124
Okla P & R	7¼	7½
Okmulgee	2	2¼
Peerless	14	16
Russian 5½s	65½	66
do 6½s	75½	76
Sapulpa Ref	7⅛	7⅜
Sequoyah Oil	1/16	½
Sinclair Gulf	18½	20
Standard Motor	8½	9¼
Stanton	1⅜	1½
Submarine Boat	13	14
Texana	⅜	⅝
United Motors	32	32⅛
Un Verde Ext	36	38
U S Steam	5⅞	6
Victoria	2¾	2⅞
Wright-Martin	5¾	5⅞

LONDON STOCKS FIRM

LONDON, England—The stock market was firm Tuesday and cheerfully brisk. President Wilson's note was welcomed as being greatly reassuring.

MORE LOCOMOTIVE ORDERS COMING

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Pending the decision regarding the distribution of several thousand locomotives wanted by domestic railroads for 1919 delivery, the Railroad Administration is expected to place orders this week with the American and Lima locomotive companies for between 500 and 600 standardized engines.

The Baldwin Locomotive Works, which secured orders a week or so ago for 1000 "Pershing" engines, will not share in the forthcoming contracts. This makes 2510 of these engines taken by Baldwin to date.

Of the engines to be placed immediately, American Locomotive will probably be awarded 500, consisting of 150 eight-wheel switchers, 200 light Mikadoes, 50 heavy Mikadoes, 25 light Santa Fes and 75 heavy Mallets.

Prices have not yet been named. But estimating on the basis of the last contracts placed, American Locomotive's expected order would amount to something like $30,000,000.

At the present rate of production, this would keep American Locomotive's plants busy between two and three months. American Locomotive is now turning out engines at the rate of not far from $150,000,000 annually.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

GRAND TRUNK SYSTEM

	1918	Increase
First week Oct.	$1,460,738	$445,926
From Jan. 1	53,521,397	6,961,796

CUBA RAILROAD

August:	1918	Increase
Gross earnings	$1,017,926	$177,211
Net earnings	264,407	*12,488
Surplus	161,566	*22,828
From July 1:		
Gross earnings	$2,093,128	509,539
Net earnings	651,503	145,590
Surplus	462,412	141,986

NEW YORK, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS

August:	1918	Increase
Oper revenues	$2,341,172	$808,644
Net revenues	928,644	480,440
Net income	860,271	254,242
From Jan. 1:		
Oper revenues	$13,403,866	$2,234,335
Net revenues	2,763,212	244,762
Net income	1,908,261	235,972

*Decrease.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, Oct. 15

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Akron, O.—L. L. Osborn of May Co.; Essex.
Baltimore—S. N. Chamberlain; U. S.
Chicago—A. Azine of Azine Bros.; Essex. Essex.
Chicago—H. A. Rosenbach, of I. B. Rosenbach & Co.; Tour.
Chicago—Thomas Webster and O. G. Anderson of Sears, Roebuck & Co.; Copley Plaza
Chicago—H. J. Erwood of Montgomery, Ward & Co.,; Essex.
Chicago—J. F. Dunphy of Chicago Mail Order Company; U. S.
Chicago—Phil Karl of Montgomery, Ward & Co. Essex.
Cienfuegos, Cuba—G. Vizoso; U. S.
El Paso, Texas—Charles Schutz of Guarantee Shoe Co.; Essex.
Havana, Cuba — Francisco Turro, of F. Turro & Co.; Thorn.
Havana, Cuba—Manuel Mallo of Fernanders Valden & Co.; U. S.
Nashville, Tenn.—E. Murray and E. Richardson of Murray Richardson Dibnell Shoe Co.; Lenox.
New York City—W. A. Bowman of Charles Williams Stores.
New York—E. Temko of Temko Boot & Shoe Co.; U. S.
New York—T. J. Murphy of Perry, Dame & Co.; Essex.
Philadelphia—W. H. Weimer and J. B. Harris of Weimer, Wright & Watkins; 173 Lincoln Street.
Scranton, Pa.—F. E. McComb, of McComb Boot & Shoe Co.; U. S.
San Francisco—H. Cullinane of Buckingham & Hicht; U. S.
San Juan, P. R.—Jose Martinez; U. S.
Santiago, Cuba—J. Escapa; U. S.
St. Paul, Minn.—J. E. Rounds of Foote Schulze & Co.; Parker.

LEATHER BUYERS

Bergen, Norway—M. F. Christensen, of Bergens Skofabrik Co.; Essex.

The Christian Science Monitor is on file at the rooms of the Shoe and Leather Association, 166 Essex Street, Boston.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The War Department at Washington has awarded two contracts for 75,000 light Browning rifles, and 15,000 aviation guns to the Marlin-Rockwell Corporation. Contracts for 101,108 water boxes and 600,000 expandable belts were placed with other firms.

The seventh and last bi-weekly issue of $500,000,000 United States Treasury certificates of indebtedness, in anticipation of the fourth Liberty Loan, was oversubscribed $141,069,000. Total certificate subscriptions in advance of the fourth Loan were $4,665,320,000.

RAILROAD EXPENDITURES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A statement from the United States Railroad Administration gives operating expenses excluding equipment from Jan. 1 to Aug. 31 at $25,792,546 and expenditures from capital account also excluding equipment for the same period at $147,649,136.

BOSTON SHOE MARKET REVIEW

Decided Dullness Marks Trading in Last Week or So—Conditions Not Favorable to Buyer—Prompt Deliveries Difficult

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Conditions in the Boston shoe market for the last 10 days have been decidedly quiet. The situation as a whole is against the buyer. Prices are so unstable and factory conditions such that new business is frequently declined. There are occasions when this is extremely regrettable, but labor is so short and the demand so active that it is folly to accept orders when the manufacturer knows he cannot fill them within the prescribed time.

The entire shoe business is so environed with problems, of one sort or another that the usual has given way to the unusual, so that anticipating the needs of a coming season, always regarded heretofore as absolutely essential, is receiving little or no attention. In fact future action on the part of buyers or sellers is at present difficult to solve, although some of the larger manufacturers are receiving sample orders for next year's business.

The plan proposed to the jobbers that they continue with the samples now in use as far as is practicable is meeting with favor, and the prospects are that much of this expensive custom will be eliminated this coming season, at least.

The demand for good shoes, in all of the different varieties, is a prominent feature of the shoe business in this market, and so persistent is it, that factories fitted for the cheaper grades have changed their products to more serviceable lines of footwear.

Though shoe labor is still scarce, there is less said about it since the readjustment of wages. It is reported that many former shoemakers have returned to work, and hundreds of inexperienced helpers are now being instructed in the minor details of the trade.

Trading is still very light in the packer hide market, but the inquiry is as prominent as ever. The previously reported scarcity of anything but ex-lights shows no improvement. Those packers that have a surplus over tannery needs seem disinclined to sell at present.

This quarter's prices, daily expected from Washington, may account for the tradeless attitude of the packers. At the same time their holdings are by no means great, at least not enough to satisfy all of the waiting buyers.

The receipts reported from the nine principal hide depots Oct. 1 aggregated hardly 85,000 hides of all kinds; therefore such an influx would fall far short of supplying the needs of a war market.

All efforts to place orders at the coming maximum prices receive no response from the packers. This condition shows how necessary it is to open up a way of getting to the United States a supply from South America, where large stocks await shipping opportunities.

The future, therefore, will remain about as it now is, if the tanners have to depend upon the domestic stock of hides, only. There are encouraging reports, however, that shipments from South America will soon improve, but the reports lack confirmation.

Stocks of leather in the Boston market are well culled. Buyers for the civilian trade, therefore, have little of the first quality to choose from, especially in the heavier weights. The demand, however, is not at all brisk, although lack of grades wanted may partly account for it.

The demand for sole leather is light, army orders alone keeping up to expectations. Hemlock tannage, overweight, is in short supply, while middle and light-weight sides are accumulating. Prices are strong at 48 to 50 cents for the heavies, and 45 for the light and medium weights. Oak and union backs move steadily, all weights fitting in somewhere. The major part of the business, however, comes from government contracts, civilian trade being only ordinary. Prices change little. The better selections bring maximum figures. Concessions noted are for the lighter weights, but they are too small to be classed as quotations.

Conditions in the upper leather market are practically the same as those reported by the sole leather dealers. Buying for domestic footwear is small. Tanners of calf skins say that civilian leather is in good supply, both colors and blacks. Quotations, however, are not affected thereby, prices showing no change from those of last week, and even further back.

Side-upper leather tanners have recently sold fair-sized lots for domestic uses, but as a whole, the local trade is quiet. The color shade becoming a fixed fact, buying is likely to be more steady, and in larger quantities, although blacks have had a fair demand in the last week, considering the general apathy prevailing. Notwithstanding the dullness noted, prices keep about the same; the only marked change is a fraction more for choice lots.

The local kid market is having an even, steady weekly business, and although there is no rush or snap to it, the movement of leather is satisfactory. Buyers are persistent in their search for good stock from 30 to 40 cents, and a fair skin can be found at those figures, but the top grades of black are still held very firm at 60 to 70 cents. Browns sell readily. The most popular prices, however, run from 45 to 55 cents.

DIVIDENDS

The Stevens Manufacturing Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 11.

The Warwick Iron & Steel Company has declared its regular semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent, payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Oct. 31.

The Central Railroad Corporation of New Jersey has declared the regular quarterly dividen" of 2 per cent, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 25.

The Thomas G. Plant Company has declared its regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 a share on the preferred stock, payable Oct. 31 to stock of record Oct. 17.

The directors of the Everett Mills have declared a dividend of $3 a share and an extra dividend of $5 a share, both payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 18.

The directors of the Sears-Roebuck Company have declared a quarterly dividend of $2 a share on the common stock, payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Oct. 31.

The New York & Honduras Rosario Mining Company has declared a dividend of 1 per cent and ordered a capital distribution of 4 per cent, both payable Oct. 25.

The Fort Worth Power & Light Company has declared its regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the preferred stock, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 20.

The Illinois Northern Utilities Company has declared its regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 19.

The regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 a share on Nash Motors preferred stock, payable on Nov. 1, will be paid to stock of record Oct. 19, and not Oct. 20, as originally stated.

The Charlton Cotton Mills Corporation has declared its regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent and an extra dividend of 3 per cent, both payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 14.

The directors of the Pacific Gas & Electric Company will meet on Oct. 31 and declare the regular quarterly dividends of $1.50 a share on the first preferred and original preferred stocks, payable Nov. 15.

PIPE LINE OIL RECEIPTS

OIL CITY, Pa.—The receipts of crude petroleum from the wells of the eastern division during September by the pipe lines were 1,933,813 barrels, according to the Derrick. This is a decrease of 24,473 barrels, compared with the figures of August. The daily average, however, shows 64 460 barrels, an increase of 1290 barrels daily.

MUNICIPAL TAX BASIS

ALBANY, N. Y. — Comptroller Travis points out that in addition to the State's bonds, aggregating $250,000,000, there are also approximately $1,705,353,980 involved in bonded indebtedness of various counties, cities, towns and villages.

BRITISH TRADE FIGURES

LONDON, England — A report issued by the British Board of Trade shows that the imports into the United Kingdom in September increased £1,702,567, but exports decreased £3,092,194, as compared with the similar month a year ago.

REPORT AS TO COTTON CONSUMED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A report issued Tuesday by the Bureau of the Census shows that there were consumed in September, exclusive of linters, 490,779 running bales of cotton compared with 522,389 bales in September, 1917. Exports last month, including linters, were 336,375 running bales compared with 454,047 bales in September, 1917. Imports in September were 2113 equivalent 500-lb. bales, contrasted wth 14,533 500-lb. bales in September, 1917. The number of cotton spindles active in September was 33,524,275 compared with 33,535,308 in the same month a year ago.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, N. Y. — Mercantile paper four months 6, six months 6. Sterling 60-day bills 4.73, commercial 60-day bills on banks 4.72½, commercial 60-day bills 4.72¼, demand 4.75 45, cables 4.76 9-16. Francs demand 5.48, cables 5.47. Guilders demand 42½, cables 43. Lire demand 6.36, cables 6.35. Rubles demand 13½, cables 14 nominal. Mexican dollars 78. Government bonds irregular; railroad bonds strong. Time loans strong, 6 bid. Call money strong; high 6, low 6, ruling rate 6, closing bid 5¾, offered at 6, last loan 6. Bank acceptances 4½.

WESTERN MONEY EASY

CHICAGO, Ill. — Money conditions in the West possess a stability seldom seen at the crop-moving period of the year. The early movement of grain and produce from interior points, together with the assistance afforded in the functions of the federal reserve banks, have occasioned a larger inflow of money to the leading financial centers than in former years, whereby country banks are able to meet their obligations and still indulge in the purchase of treasury certificates, as well as government bonds.

FLOUR MILLS REPORT

MONTREAL, Que. — Ogilvie Flour Mills, Ltd., reports for year ended Aug. 31 as follows, with these comparisons:

	1918	1917
Net profits	$1,955,414	$1,358,847
Preferred dividend	140,000	140,000
Balance	$1,815,414	$1,218,847
Common dividend	675,000	625,000
Surplus	$1,140,414	$593,847

BIG SALE OF FRENCH WAR BONDS

PARIS, France—The Ministry of Finance announces that the amount of the National Defense bonds subscribed for during the last fortnight of September was 901,000,000 francs, exceeding the record of any previous fortnight by 40,000,000 francs. The total for the month, 1,559,000,000 francs, also constitutes a record.

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LABOR PROBLEMS IN PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Manager of Employers Association of Inland Empire Declares Mediators Are Coming to Be in Favor of the Closed Shop

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SPOKANE, Wash. — That in almost every adjudication between capital and labor, undertaken where recognition of the union and the closed shop fundamentals are involved, decisions of mediators are coming to be in favor of the closed shop and that the policy of no change in open shop or closed shop conditions during the war should be insisted upon, are among the observations made by J. C. H. Reynolds, manager of the Employers Association of the Inland Empire, in a statement given to The Christian Science Monitor on the subject of the present status of the labor problem in the northwest section of the United States. Mr. Reynolds also states that women in men's work are 85 per cent efficient and that this rating is being quite generally recognized in the Pacific Northwest.

His statement is as follows:

"From an intimate acquaintance extending over the past several years of relations between labor and employers and particularly applying to the present emergencies, I am of the opinion that present conditions justify an altogether different view than would be taken in normal times.

"We are suddenly called on to contend with a largely restricted labor market, due to several causes:

"a. The excessive drift of labor into war industry brought by exceptionally high wages.

"b. The rapid segregation of essential and non-essential employment.

"c. The large number of men taken by previous drafts and the exceptionally large number to follow in the present 18-45-year draft.

"d. The unconscious dilution of labor by women.

"Taking these up in the order mentioned and applying my remarks to the Northwest territory we find that all over this locality not to exceed 65 per cent of the required labor is available, (outside coastal points producing government work) and that in government work on the Puget Sound, Portland and vicinity labor is from 10 per cent to 15 per cent short. This is taking men of all classes as well as ages. For example: prior to war conditions carpenters in this locality receiving $4.50 to $5 per day as a satisfactory wage are now getting $6, $7 and even $8 per day in shipbuilding occupations on the coast.

"Semi-skilled labor that in ordinary times could not be utilized for the purpose is also similarly employed at wages easily double those heretofore received. In the metal trades apprentices are now doing journeyman's work at high wages.

"It is useless to attempt to elaborate this condition as it prevails all along the line.

"The Northwest territory, until abnormal war conditions set in, had about a 100 per cent labor supply except in harvest time. Our manufacturers have always recognized the necessity for sufficient labor for prompt gathering of crops and met the situation by releasing sufficient of their men for the purpose. This will be a serious question in the future, first, on account of the large number of young men taken in previous drafts and again on account of the exceptionally large number of men to be taken in the 18-45-year draft. This will doubtless produce a serious situation in the Northwest, but I have no no hesitation in prophesying in advance that not only the manufacturing industry but others less capable will see to it that the bountiful crops of the Inland Empire are harvested in the future as in the past.

"I am of the opinion that the present dilution of labor by women is more or less unconscious. Manufacturers being unable to employ men for normal needs have employed women experimentally. Notwithstanding the fact that in a great many of so-called skilled occupations women are not as proficient as men, the emergency has not only justified the employment but has made necessary the retention of female help. Investigations made in the Northwest recently by the War Department and others has determined the fact that women in men's occupations are 85 per cent proficient and this rate is now being quite generally recognized in this and adjoining states.

"All of the above when taken into consideration with the constantly increasing cost of living produces a new relation between the employer and his workmen. Not new in the sense that an employee should always receive a living wage, but new in the idea that few employers have taken the trouble to acquaint themselves with the facts.

"Recent investigations by the Federal Labor Department, by Babson's statistical organization, by numerous state, corporation and other independent agencies have brought this 'cost of living' proposition forcibly to the attention of the employing public. That these investigations were not only thorough but sincere, is drawn from the fact that it largely agrees with the percentage of the increased cost.

"The moral suasion relation between labor and business is the one remaining element to be considered and, of course, the hardest one on which to predicate even an assumption of result. All governmental agencies have announced that there shall be no change of open or closed shop relations during the continuance of the war, yet we find in almost every adjudication undertaken where recognition of the union and closed shop principles are involved that decisions of mediators all run to the closed shop. If the rule laid down by the Federal Labor Bureau and the various War Departments that there shall be no attempt to open the closed shop or to close open shop during the period of the war was observed, to my mind the most of our present troubles would vanish in thin air. Employers generally now see the necessity for largely increased wages to meet increased living conditions and this should remove the last cause of dispute between labor and business.

"Working hours have been quite generally reduced to the eight-hour period, sanitation and living conditions are by far the best that have ever existed in this country, the disposition of the employer to afford his men every facility for comfort and convenience has taken a remarkable stride for the better and on the whole I am sure that, if the question of no change in open shop or closed shop conditions during the war should be insisted upon or maintained that one feature in itself would prove the most beneficial to the laboring interests."

TAMMANY CHARGED WITH AIDING WETS

New York Anti-Saloon Spokesman Denounces the Alleged Effort of Gubernatorial Candidate to Stop Prohibition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Characterizing the movement for a state-wide referendum on the prohibition amendment as hypocrisy and an example of undemocratic subservience to the breweries, William H. Anderson, state superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, charges Alfred E. Smith, Democratic candidate for Governor, who stands for a referendum, with being Tammany's tool to help it "capture New York State as it has captured New York City." He calls Tammany not only an organized appetite, but also, "in view of its wet alliances," an organized thirst.

Before the temperance anniversary of the Genesee Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Mr. Anderson said that Mr. Smith, as a legislator, had opposed every proposal for an honest referendum, and that Mr. Smith was an outspoken advocate of the brewing interests "and a brazen enemy of honest self-government on the liquor question."

"Tammany claims to be loyal," said Mr. Anderson, "but it has always worked hand in glove with the brewers who financed the enemy alien German-American Alliance, whose purpose, as brought out by the Senate Committee, was to extend throughout America the Hun kultur, which has been exemplified by the Lusitania murder and the Belgian and Armenian outrages. Cheerfully conceding Mr. Smith's personal loyalty, the fact remains that his success means to put the brewery backers of Germany in control of the government of the Empire State."

UNITED STATES TO SHIP MORE FOODS

CHICAGO, Ill. — In a statement to the American Meat Packers' Association, now holding its thirteenth annual convention here, Herbert C. Hoover, Federal Food Administrator, said that during the year ending July 1 next America must ship 2,600,000 tons of meats and fats for consumption by our own soldiers, the Allies and neutrals. Other figures presented show it will be necessary to increase breadstuff shipments 3,600,000 tons over last year, sugar 330,000 tons and feed grains 750,000 tons.

"At the President's direction I assured our Allies that whatever their war food program calls for from us we would fulfill," Mr. Hoover added. "We find we can give the increase of food supplies over last year and still have a margin over the amount necessary to maintain our own health and strength."

Boneless beef, it is announced by the packers, is to be a big item hereafter in shipments to Europe. A method proposed by the government for removing bones from dressed beef has been adopted by the packers, and it was said this would bring about a saving of nearly one-half in cargo space.

DRASTIC ORDER FOR LABOR GETS RESULTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J. — War labor shortage was promptly overcome by the Community Labor Board of New Brunswick which issued a drastic order under instructions from Washington to obtain the necessary men by combing them out from nonessential industries. All grades were called upon—storekeepers, bartenders, barbers and bootblacks, to assist in handling cars of matériel needed in aeroplane construction, which had been standing on the sidings with no labor at hand to do the work of unloading. Volunteers came forward and there was also a temporary shifting of labor from other plants to aid in meeting this war emergency.

BOYS TO MAKE HARDTACK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—In order to fill a government order for 250,000 pounds of hardtack, Memphis schoolboys will be employed after school hours to make this bread for the soldiers. In view of the shortage of labor this plan has been approved by the Government Employment Bureau, and the local biscuit company that was delegated to fill the order will pay beginners 25 cents an hour.

USE OF CHILDREN IN DRIVES IS OPPOSED

National Child Welfare Committee Calls for Prohibitive Measures Against a Practice in Past Campaigns for War Funds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y. — The National Child Welfare Committee has taken a radical stand against the practice of using children as solicitors for funds in patriotic and war welfare drives, referring to letters of protest from child welfare organizations throughout the country, as showing that such use has been decidedly harmful on previous occasions. In anticipation of the joint war-fund drive and the probability of a widespread appeal to children to aid in collecting the fund, the committee asks for prohibitive measures to be adopted generally against this practice.

A joint statement issued by H. N. McCracken, director of the bureau of junior membership, American Red Cross, and Prof. George D. Strayer, division of education, National War Savings Committee, is as follows:

"Statements have been made in recent campaigns that school children have engaged in unauthorized street selling, speaking, soliciting and collecting contributions outside of school hours. Although these activities had their origin in the laudable zeal of the children or those responsible for their welfare, they must be discouraged. The danger of overstimulation and of the undue pressure exerted by inter-school competitions are as great as the dangers of slackness and indifference. Teachers sometimes create this condition by saying to the children, 'You must bring a quarter, a dollar, etc., next Monday.'

"The directors of the Junior Red Cross and of the school campaign of the National War Savings Committee disapprove of the exploitation of children for the purpose of collecting money. Boys and girls under the legal age of labor must not be exposed to the dangers of street work."

Miss Julia C. Lathrop of the Federal Children's Bureau says that a general public policy is necessary to protect children from temptation, and that none under 18 years of age should be engaged in any street solicitation of funds, salvage collecting or theater appeal.

ALIEN LABORERS DESERT FARMERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

REGINA, Sask. — Farmers complain that hired men are giving more trouble in the way of leaving their work than ever before, and in nearly every case the complaint is directed against a man of alien birth or descent. Within the last two weeks large numbers of summonses have been issued under the Master and Servants Act, charging farm laborers with leaving their work without notice and with breaking agreements. Generally the evidence is that the hired men engaged themselves for the whole season but when fall arrived and high day-wages were being offered, they threatened to leave unless wages of from $4 to $7 a day were paid.

NON-WAR USE OF STEEL CURTAILED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Judge Edwin B. Parker, priorities commissioner of the War Industries Board, has defined the need and value of steel at the present time, in a circular addressed to the manufacturers of ball and roller bearings, but equally applicable to all who use steel for anything but the necessities of war. He says:

"Every possible use of iron and steel or their products which can be deferred must be deferred until after the war. This duty is personal and cannot be avoided or delegated to your friends and neighbors. No consumption is so small as to be immaterial, and no saving is insignificant."

Classified Advertisements

PROPOSALS

BOSTON ELEVATED RAILWAY COMPANY—The Trustees of the Boston Elevated Railway Company desire bids for constructing a storage yard at Clarendon Hill, Somerville, involving approximately the following amount of work: 7000 cu. yards of excavation, 1500 cu. yds. of concrete and stone masonry, 4600 lin. ft. of track. For plans and specifications apply at the office of the CHIEF ENGINEER OF MAINTENANCE OF WAY, room 909, 101 Milk Street, Boston. Bids close at noon Oct. 17.

ROOMS AND BOARD AND ROOMS

FURNISHED studio to sub-let for daytime use at 94 Commonwealth Ave. Suitable for musician or practitioner's office. Telephone before 9:30 in the morning B. B. 5287 M.

A HOME FOR A WEEK or all the time. Near beach, railroad and electrics; 17 miles from Boston. Address B 76, Monitor Office, Boston.

HUNTINGTON AVE., 313, Suite 2—Desirable room with private family; one or two students or business woman preferred; hot water; phone.

HUNTINGTON AVE., 142, The Lyford—Pleasant homelike rooms to rent by day or week; modern conveniences. Tel. B. B. 51900.

ALLSTON—Desirable neighborhood, 2 attractive, unfurn. rooms, in priv. family; business women only. Ad. W 25 or phone Brighton 2313 W.

BACK BAY—Business woman in apartment desires to rent one room; business woman preferred; elevator service. Tel. B. B. 1295 W.

FURNISHED apartment, No. 46, two rooms, at Hotel Braemore, 464 Commonwealth Ave., $135 a month. Inquire of the manager.

BOYLSTON ST., 905, Suite 1, Boston—Two desirable rooms, modern conveniences; business people preferred. Tel. Back Bay 8536.

HUNTINGTON AVE., 208, Suite 3—Warm, sunny rooms to rent in private family; hot water; telephone.

BOYLSTON ST., near Fenway—Warm, clean room to let, private family. Phone Back Bay 5014 J.

APARTMENTS AND HOUSES TO LET

FOR RENT—Furnished apartment, $50; all conveniences; coal in cellar. Address 37 Creighton St., Providence, R. I. Tel. Angell 2045 R.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

HELP WANTED—FEMALE HELP WANTED—FEMALE

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WOMEN and GIRLS

EXPERIENCED OR INEXPERIENCED
TO MAKE RUBBER SHOES
VERY STEADY, ESSENTIAL WORK

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Home Cooking
Pleasant Rooms
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Room and Board
Very Reasonable

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Boston Rubber Shoe Company
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Massachusetts

WANTED—A well-trained English governess. Must be Protestant and understand requirements and training of children. Give telephone number when replying. Address A 87, Monitor Office, Boston.

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All Sizes and Colors

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Kurmanshas, 12x9	450.00
Gerovans-Serapis, 12x9	200.00
Mashats, 12x9	350.00 and 450.00
Mouhals, 12x9	150.00 and 200.00
Afghan Bokaras, 10x8	150.00
Royal Bokaras, 11x8.6	400.00
Kazaks, 7x5	50.00
Monsoni Kurds, 7x4.6	50.00
Daghistons, 6.3x4	50.00

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Velvet, Beaver, Velour
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Cleaning and Dyeing
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FOR SALE — in Brookline

AN UP-TO-DATE 2-apartment house, centrally located near Coolidge Corner; suites contain 7 and 8 rooms and bath, with separate hot water heaters, separate Ruud water heaters and many features found only in a high-class residence; every room gets the sun and the location is all that could be desired; the rent of one suite should pay all expenses, allowing the owner to occupy the other apartment without any expense whatever.

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PALM BEACH, FLORIDA
Thoroughly up-to-date home; lady will rent whole or part of house; garage; reasonable terms. For particulars write MRS. G. E. STROUT, 30 Dexter St., Waltham, Mass.

FOR SALE—Pleasantly sit. 40-acre farm near Bangor, Mich. Fine apple orchard, sure crop every year. All improvements included. Philip Weinheimer, owner, 126 S. Elmwood ave., Oak Park, Ill.

WANTED—Young lady with some general office experience and knowledge of shorthand by manufacturing concern in the country; good opportunity for advancement; give full details regarding experience and salary expected to start. Address Box Z 32, Monitor Office, Boston.

WANTED—Companion-attendant, by a lady, in a New England city; good home for the right person; first-class references required. Address A 90, Monitor Office, Boston.

WANTED — Protestant woman for general housework in small home in Winchester; also Protestant girl to take two children out afternoons. Tel. Winchester 891 M.

WANTED—Woman for general housework; may come at 9 A. M.; go home nights; 4 adults; refs. req. 108 W. Oak St., Chicago. Call mornings only.

WANTED—Maid for general housework in small family. Address P 44, Monitor Office, Boston, or telephone Brookline 2479 W.

AN ASSISTANT bookkeeper wanted; some typewriting. I. H. BOGART & SON, 414 Albany St., Boston. Beach 5570.

HELP WANTED—MALE

MAN for shipping and billing in office handling mechanical specialties; possibility of developing into salesman. Fort Hill 1772. W 23, Monitor Office, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

WANTED
Executive Position

Am now president and general manager of a New York corporation doing non-essential business; a college graduate, and for over 15 years have been in close business relationship with big men; open for a responsible position either here or abroad, and shall not be adverse to hardship or hard work, provided it is of real interest and of genuine value to our country. Address T 46, Monitor Office, Boston.

WANTED
EXECUTIVE POSITION
At present manager in full charge Eastern plant and territory of large manufacturing corporation. In present capacity five years, with twenty years' experience Chicago and Boston. Desire to make change that will present greater opportunity. Location immaterial. Address A 62, Monitor Office, Boston.

POSITION WANTED—ACCOUNTANT
College education, dependent family; several years' experience in banking and insurance; employed, classed as junior accountant; service satisfactory; good references. Address ACCOUNTANT, 907 M St., N.W., Washington, D. C.

WANTED—Position as secretary of commercial organization; sev. years' exp.; except. abil. as an organizer; would consider state or national organization; complete information upon request. Address A 67, Monitor Office, Boston.

SIT. WANTED—As general office man or salesman; married; draft exempt; 10 years' general office exp.; also selling exp; A1 references. Address W 29, Monitor, Gas Bldg., Chicago.

LAWYER, experienced executive, will devote time as officer of corporation. Address A 20, Monitor, Gas Bldg., Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

EXPERIENCED piano teacher desires position in good conservatory or boarding school; three years' private instruction with one of America's most prominent concert pianists; two years' work in music theory. Any location; references. S 50, Monitor Office, Boston.

REFINED Protestant desires position as capable and useful companion or housekeeper. Tel. Brookline 1905, or write B 68, Monitor, Boston.

A FRENCH LADY desires position to take care of small children or infant. Address J. G., 1100 First Natl. Bank Bldg., San Francisco.

LADY, well qualified, desires position as companion, chaperon or mother's helper; good tra'l'r, capable. Ad. N 21, Monitor, Gas Bldg., Chicago.

POSITION as secretary, stenographer or companion by young lady with business education and experience. 223 Sargeant St., Holyoke, Mass.

COLLEGE graduate, 6 years' exp. as mgr. and exec. officer of corp., open for respon. position. R 33, Monitor, Gas Bldg., Chicago.

WANTED—Position as typist and clerical work in office. Experience as librarian. Address P 47, Monitor Office, Boston.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—New Haven planer 72"x12'; Davis lathe 26"x16'; Automatic Gear Cutter, capacity 2 in. to 40 in.; 400 lbs. good second-hand shafting, sizes 2 in. to 3 in. diameter. Prices reasonable. Liberal terms on the big planer to responsible party. WM. L. PACKARD, Geneva, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Photograph studio and store handling kodak supplies, finishing, framing, stationery and toys. Invoice between $3000 and $4000. MRS. BURTON FRASHER, LaVerne, California.

FOR SALE—Woman's handsome French dyed kolinsky coat, latest model, perfect condition; cost $1490; must sell at bargain. Address J 42, Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

FOR SALE—Ohio electric car, needing a new battery, otherwise in first class condition; price very low. May be seen at Bradbury Garage, 56 Winchester St., Brookline.

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The business of a good 30-room hotel. Address all inquiries to JOHN F. PIPPERT, Rock Falls, Ill.

FOR SALE—Old violin, $500, with good bow and case; references if desired. ANNA KIRKPATRICK, 613 Oakland Ave., Ann Arbor, Mich.

FOR SALE—Winton limousine, 1917; been driven only 900 miles; price $3500 cash. Address Z 36, Monitor Office, Boston.

FOR SALE—Two good-sized buffalo skins for robes, $60. For particulars write A 15, Monitor, 1213 Gas Bldg., Chicago.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

THE VALUE OF A BOOK REVIEW

At a "shop-talk" given by a famous literary organization, three of the members were asked to lead the discussion on the subject of the value of a book review, each from a different angle. The first speaker took the position that the review which appeared, even in the best-known newspapers, was an actual damage to the sale of the volume so reviewed. He claimed that if favorably considered by the reviewer, enough of the story was told to deaden the literary appetite of the prospective purchaser; if unfavorably, then of course the book was injured.

The second speaker believed that any review, favorable or otherwise, helped the sale of a book. Publicity was what a book needed, and the value of a review was simply a question of degree. The third speaker contended that press notices affected the sale neither one way nor the other—that the reading public made up its own mind, regardless of the likes or the dislikes of the individual reviewer, and that purchasers selected their volumes from the publishers' lists or at the bookstalls, rather than from the literary page of their favorite newspaper.

The fact that there could be a discussion upon this subject is an indictment of the present system of reviews, which is the result of chance evolution rather than intelligent construction. Those newspapers which solicit "review copies" consider themselves bound to give each volume some attention—in fact, the amount of book advertising would promptly diminish were they to do otherwise. To give adequate attention to all the books received would be an absolute impossibility, but an attempt is made to do this, with the result already noted.

The remedy is a simple one, if the literary editor is able to separate himself from the advertising department: review only those volumes which are worth reviewing. Make the fact that a book is given the dignity of a review stand as a compliment in itself. Let the so-called review assume the constructive value of a critique, make it an analysis rather than a photograph, for the camera has no understanding.

Martin Luther says, "Every great book is an action, and every great action is a book." Perhaps a growing author has made his great action into only an almost great book. A real reviewer will recognize this fact, and can play his part, by constructive criticism, in bringing that author into his own. The literary editor of any newspaper is bound to live up to the responsibility he assumes in dealing with literary progeny, rather than with cotton or shoes. In his hands lie great potentialities which carelessly or inadequately expressed are far-reaching in their effects.

WARREN HASTINGS' RULE IN BENGAL

"Warren Hastings in Bengal: 1772-1774." By M. E. Monckton Jones. Oxford: The Clarendon Press. 12s. 6d. net.

The documents which Miss Monckton Jones has brought together in this monograph, with sufficient comment upon them in her introductory chapters to connect them, have been collated from MSS. at the India Office and in the Winter Collection at the British Museum. They illustrate but two years of Warren Hastings' work in India, but these two years, hitherto quite inadequately dealt with, were in many respects the most important in all the years of his wide Indian experience. Important because during this period Hastings was destined to set his seal upon the future civil administration of Great Britain's greatest dependency. The policy which he inaugurated was the outcome of his genius unfettered by the narrow bonds of official interference, and it is only as the aims which he attempted to achieve in Bengal during his governorship are fully comprehended that the succeeding years of English rule can be understood.

The seven years, beginning with the installment of the dual system of administration by Clive in 1765 and preceding Hastings' appointment as Governor, are generally admitted to be the darkest in the history of Bengal. The distress of the natives had been aggravated rather than lessened or alleviated by the intervention of the English East India Company in the chaos which supervened in Bengal and throughout India when the Mogul Empire fell, and it was to relieve this distress that the company decided to send Hastings to Calcutta in 1772. Miss Jones gives a brief but excellent sketch of the condition of the Province at the time when it had become independent of Mogul rule. Primarily the East India Company was established for trading purposes, and it was force of circumstances only which impelled it toward the pathway of government. That men, whose paramount interest was trade, should have made many and serious blunders is not remarkable, but it was not necessarily inevitable, as Miss Jones considers, that these blunders should have been accompanied by injustice and oppression.

Most of the mistakes made by this company of traders were due undoubtedly to their ignorance of native customs, traditions, religious convictions, and general requirements, and it is to the lasting credit of Warren Hastings that he displayed a width of vision, foresight, and sympathetic appreciation of native aspirations and needs which enabled him to discover a solution of the problem confronting him. Where chaos had reigned he introduced the rule of equity and justice and a humane treatment of the Bengal ryot, or native cultivator. His sympathetic insight into the intricacies of the native land system, a system of which the editor gives an admirable account, enabled him to grapple successfully with the numerous problems which presented themselves to him. To quote the editor's words: "Hastings outran his employers in grasp of the true economic values of their territory as contrasted with narrower, commercial interests." He "had to begin his reforms by a complete readjustment of the company's position in India," which "was hardly realized at home." The directors were blind to the situation which they thought might be rendered satisfactory by superimposing the English economic and political system upon the native. They were more fortunate than they ever dreamed of in the choice of a Governor, through whose instrumentality "the policy of self-interest that lost us America had been discarded only just in time in Bengal, and when the shock of that severance reverberated through the West it left the East unshaken."

In collating the documents, which appear in this latest contribution to the Oxford Historical and Literary Studies Series, Miss Jones has not only performed a valuable service to students; she has also helped to place upon a secure foundation the vindication of one of England's greatest proconsuls, showing a sympathetic though judicial comprehension of the man whose vindication she may be said to have completed and with a brightness unusual in a work of this nature.

A BOOK IN PRAISE OF THE DESERT

"The Desert." By John C. Van Dyke. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.00 net.

"The desert," says Mr. Van Dyke, "has gone a-begging for a word of praise these many years. It never had a sacred poet; it has in me only a lover."

Desert—the very word is wont to evoke in us something of a shudder, a vision of barren wastes, stretching arid and shriveling under the lash of inexorable elements that frown upon all life. But seen through the eyes of its "cavalier servant," the desert wears an aspect unguessed by many, that of a moving, inspiring spectacle. True lovers of nature are scarce; those who talk well about their emotions, scarcer still. Mr. Van Dyke admits that the love of nature is an acquired taste. He might have added that it is an art, having a technique all its own, in which he himself has acquired an admirable fluency.

Mr. Van Dyke has gone to the desert with an open mind, and sat at its feet, as it were, as at those of a teacher. Above all, he has had the wisdom not to expect of it what it did not have to give—the gentler qualities of nature: the shadows of foliage, the drift of clouds, the fall of rain upon leaves, the sound of running waters. But with the gifts it had to bestow he has considered himself rich: the majesty of the desert, its strength, the poetry of its wide-spread chaos, the sublimity of its lonely desolation. Of them he speaks with simple, deep-felt enthusiasm. Nor does the philosophy of which contemplation of the desert moves him vent itself in complex doctrines. It is easily understood, readily responded to; it wells from the human heart, sweet, calm, consoling. That Mr. Van Dyke's book has converted many to this philosophy of his which contains the key to the golden treasures of nature is proved by the fact that this is the latest of 16 editions since the first printing in 1901. It is the first illustrated edition.

DRAWING CHINA AND FRANCE TOGETHER

"Ma Mission en Chine (1893-1897)." By A. Gérard. Librairie Plon, Paris. 7 fcs. 50.

In 1894 M. Gérard arrived in China, sent by the French Government to further the interests of France in the Far East. The hour was propitious; events, at that time wholly unforeseen, were to render it even more so. Within a few months, trouble long brewing between Japan and China with regard to Korea precipitated war. Not less to her own astonishment than the rest of the world, China found herself hopelessly outclassed in efficiency and prowess, both on land and sea. Foreseeing a disastrous peace, she threw off the superb aloofness in which she had been wont to wrap herself, and sought the help of Europe. Great Britain, rightly or wrongly, held aloof. She had no political ends to gain beyond the safeguarding of her own possessions, and moreover she was traditionally averse to interference in the affairs of other nations. Germany, France and Russia were not deaf to China's appeal, and the extraordinarily lenient terms of the Treaty of Shimonoseki were the result, it is supposed, of their representations at Tokyo.

The present volume is very largely the history of the way in which China, deeply grateful for her deliverance, sometimes willingly, though not always as much so as M. Gérard would have us believe, sometimes reluctantly, fulfilled her obligations to the two powers, Russia and France, who through their able and energetic representatives at the Court of the Son of Heaven, were not slow to press home the advantage they had gained.

Russia and France, working in complete unity, having moreover the sympathetic ear of the most astute and influential man in China, Li Hung Chang, thus entered upon a period of remarkable diplomatic success. Writing many years later, in full recognition of the value and sincerity of the "Entente Cordiale" and of the friendship today existing between the two countries, M. Gérard cannot conceal, nevertheless, the obvious hostility which France felt for Great Britain in the nineties, and her effort, often at the expense of England, to exercise a preponderating influence in conjunction with Russia, at the court of Peking.

For Russia, as for France, the results of their interference on behalf of China were thus wholly satisfactory. Russia obtained permission to carry the Siberian Railway across Chinese territory; France secured her rectification of the frontier in the Mekong Valley and certain railway and mining rights in Kiang-si and Yannan; moreover, to the exclusion of the other powers, Russia and France negotiated the first Chinese loan which was to meet the war indemnity to Japan. The advantages enjoyed by France and Russia had, however, not been shared by Germany, hardly less desirous of making her presence felt in the Far East than were they. To begin with late in the field, and therefore without important territory such as was posessed by the other powers, debarred from a fair participation in the fruits of her interference on behalf of China, both by reason of her own faulty diplomacy and the exclusiveness of Franco-Russian relations, Germany had found as yet no opening for her ambitions.

During the French Ambassador's last interview with Li Hung Chang, before leaving China, the subject of Germany's desire to obtain a port in Chinese waters having arisen, the veteran Chinese statesman assured M. Gérard with great emphasis that this would never be granted by China. A few months later Germany had seized the port of Kiao Chau, where she was to remain until driven thence by the British and Japanese in 1914.

Although M. Gérard's own work terminated in China in 1897, he has written what, having regard to his intimate knowledge of the Far East, is a highly interesting résumé of Chinese affairs up to the present day. In his opinion the awakening which came to China in 1894, driving her from her isolation to a participation in world-politics has, through much adversity and manifold experiences, been fitting her for an important part in the European war today. Now that the opportunity is coming for her to take her place in the Society of Nations, guaranteed to preserve the peace and prosperity of the East as of the West, he believes that China will be found worthy of the rôle assigned to her.

A STUDY OF PARIS, THE AMAZING CITY

"The Amazing City." By John F. Macdonald. London: Grant Richards. 8s. 6d. net.

John Macdonald was one of those students of mankind whose sympathetic nature, brightened with wit and humor, enabled him to enter into the feelings of others so intimately that he was able to bring about a mutual understanding between the reader and the crowd he portrayed. Whether he is sketching for us the idiosyncrasies of the daily crowd in the street, of the market place in a village where nothing is of moment but the pleasure of the moment, and where among the picturesque groups passing to and fro bargains are being struck, or describing the preparations of a family of the bourgeoisie for their annual holiday from Paris, the result is equally successful.

His picture of the Amazing City is the picture of a Paris, in those happier years before the war, always bright, cheerful, gay, irresponsible, childlike, yet always receptive of new ideas and feeling deeply; a city of stimulating and kaleidoscopic contrasts, of quarters brilliant and of quarters ambiguous. But what a contrast to today; on the surface at least. A city today with a great past, and every one who has shared its brightness hopes, with a still greater future before it. It is sometimes asserted that those who have proclaimed that the war has created a "new" Paris are quite wrong in their impressions, but since 1914 many things have happened, and though the Parisian is doubtless no less open to ideals and ideas than formerly, as self-confident as ever, and as indomitable as ever, there has entered into him and his beloved city a change which in the one case may be indefinable and only temporary, but in the other can be read by him who runs.

Deep down is the same Paris, but the Vanity Fair of a section of Paris has been silenced for the moment at least. Where formerly were bright scenes and cheerful lives are now somber scenes and profounder earnestness. But Macdonald tells us of things which, whether amusing or pathetic, brilliant or drab, never fail to arouse our interest because he was not only so familiar with the physiognomy of the wonderful city and its passing crowd, but had the power to convey to others his impressions of it. Whether it is the sketch he draws of the weatherbeaten man on the boulevard bench, of the street singers, or the holiday-keepers in Moret-sur-Loing, he has envisaged all the characters so clearly that every scene stands out in relief, and we can hear the laughter in the market place and the bargaining above the noise: "Trois sous, Madame," "Non, Madame, deux sous"; and so it goes on.

The brief sketch of the students in the Latin Quarter of the "Amazing City" in itself bears witness to the intimate knowledge Macdonald possessed of Paris; and of the Latin Quarter, as he depicts it, it might now almost be said, "Il était une fois." Once upon a time! His criticism of French life, attractive because of its kindliness as well as intimate knowledge, covers almost every section of Parisian existence, from the Elysée to the street, and the success with which he conveys his impressions is to be attributed to the possession of a temperament akin to that of the people he studied so observantly in all their varied aspects.

MRS. HEARN'S PICTURE OF HER HUSBAND

"Reminiscences of Lafcadio Hearn." By Setzuko Koizumi (Mrs. Hearn), translated from the Japanese by Paul Kiyoshi Hisada and Frederick Johnson. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1 net.

"It was my last day in Japan, and in the morning I would sail away. I had seen everybody I wanted to meet, except one, Mrs. Setzuko-Koizumi, who lives in Okubo, the outskirt district of Tokyo. The pouring rain and long

Title-page illustration in "Reminiscences of Lafcadio Hearn."

distance did not stop my going there. Not having her exact address might have discouraged me, but I felt it would make the visit still more interesting should I succeed."

This passage from Kiyoshi Hisada's introduction to his translation of Mrs. Lafcadio Hearn's reminiscences of her husband seems to indicate the atmosphere of the little book. Mr. Hisada found the house, of course, with the "artistic gate" and the "stone-paved walk," and, through one long, rainy afternoon, Mrs. Hearn talked to him about one of the most interesting figures in the history of modern Japan. The book of reminiscences is the result.

There is a rough chronology about the story, of course, but the book is to a very welcome degree no more than it professes to be. Talking to one with a background of intimate knowledge, Mrs. Hearn did not attempt to tell a connected story. She just went over well-remembered and often-traversed ground and related incidents and facts clearly important or apparently trivial as they came into view. If one story led on to another, that story followed and then, without explanation, not necessary in the circumstances, return was made to the original theme or a new idea was developed. The result is a strangely complete picture of the man and his surroundings. Hearn the incorrigible dreamer—Papa-san, loving and tender, eager for sympathy, but, when writing, lost to everything around him; and then Mamma-san, faihfully at hand at at all times, to help; and the three children.

"After we moved to Okubo," Mrs. Hearn relates, "the house was much more spacious and the study was far from the front door and the children's room, so we made it a world of tranquillity without a single noise. Even then he complained that I broke his train of thought by opening the bureau drawers, so I made every effort to open the drawers more quietly. On such occasions I always remembered not to break his beautiful soap-bubble (not to destroy his day-dreams). That is how I thought about it, so I never felt provoked when he scolded me."

Or again: "At such times we might wait and wait, but he would not appear in the dining room. Then I would go up myself, and say, 'Papa-san, we have been waiting a long time, and all the things will taste bad. I wish you would hurry up. All the children are waiting.' Then Hearn would ask, 'What is it?' I would reply, 'What's the matter with you? This will never do; it is dinner-time. Won't you take some dinner?' 'I? Haven't I had dinner yet? I thought I had finished it. That's funny!'"

And so the picture is gradually filled in; Hearn insisting on paying more for things he liked than the amount asked for, Hearn passionately refusing to wear a Prince Albert coat or a white shirt, tirelessly supporting the cause of all "weak things," and tremendously interested in the small happenings around him.

"Osaki, the maid," said Mrs. Hearn again, "told me that the cherry tree was blossoming out of season (kaerizaki) in the garden b. the studio. (In my household things like that are of great interest. Today some little bamboo-sprouts have shot up in the woods; look! a yellow butterfly is flitting about; Kazuo, my son, found a little ant-hill; a toad came to the door; or the sunset is full of beautifully changing colors.) Such details as these drew more attention from us than if they had been important matters, and Hearn was informed of every one of these incidents. He was delighted to hear about them. It seems funny that this gave us so much pleasure. Toads, butterflies, ants, spiders, cicadas, bamboo-sprouts, and sunsets were among Papa-san's best friends." Thus the picture of the author of "Out of the East," and "Shadowings," and many other stories seems complete.

Kiyoshi Hisada has succeeded in producing a welcome little book which will be read with interest by many, and will, no doubt, incline many to renew their acquaintance with the writings of that curious wanderer amongst men, a native of the Ionian Islands, half Greek, half Irish, who settled in Japan, and became more Japanese than the Japanese themselves.

BLASCO IBANEZ, SPANISH NOVELIST

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Although such novels by Vicente Blasco Ibáñez as "Sonnica", and "The Cathedral" have been in English for more than a few years, up to a short time ago interest in this leading Spanish novelist has been confined chiefly to the colleges, where his striking tale, "La Baracca" ("The Cabin") has long been available in a student's edition, with the formidable introduction, notes and vocabulary that so often frighten the young scholar away from an otherwise pleasant and profitable book.

Popular interest in the noted writer has lately increased in this country, for several reasons. In the first place, a translation of "The Cabin" appeared at a time when the novelist was making himself conspicuous as one of the few prominent Spaniards openly espousing the cause of the Allies. The ranks of the latter in Spain have been swelled of late, owing not a little to the activities of Blasco Ibáñez himself. Indeed, so active has he been that his later novels have perhaps been injured, as works of art, by this very insistence in the most commendable cause.

Consider, for example, his latest work, "Mare Nostrum." It is a superb picture of the Mediterranean Sea and all that it means to certain peoples of Spain; it contains some passages of such grandeur that one critic has been moved to call it a new Odyssey; and in so far as that flattering praise refers to the tremendous sweep of the pages, in which "our sea" is depicted, it is well earned. But the German spy villainess is far from a Circe, and the hero's wife is even more distant from the ancient Penelope. Yet the book contains such stirring denunciation of the submarines—a denunciation that the author's countrymen have since had very good reason to appreciate more fully—that it has undoubtedly had excellent effect upon Spaniards in inclining them toward greater interest in the Allies' purposes.

There is a strong strain of the propagandist in Blasco Ibáñez, yet this has not prevented him from writing works that have enriched his country's literature. His "The Cathedral" attacks the power of a great church; his "La Bodega" is an assault upon the drink evil and might well be translated into English at this time so as to be present, so to speak, at the final downfall of the great enemy. His "The Cabin" is as remarkable for its impersonal attitude toward the vexed land question of which it treats, as it is for the sheer potency of the human story it infolds.

Indeed, "The Cabin" is perhaps the best of the stories by Blasco Ibáñez that has yet appeared in English. It belongs to the so-called regional novel style, in which the background plays quite as important a part as in the novels of Hardy or Phillpotts. When the author goes back to his native Valencia he is on firm ground; he has a purpose, of course, but that purpose is conveyed artistically and in scenes of fascinating power. In such novels as this and "Cañas y Barro" ("Reeds and Mud"), which some European critics regard as his masterwork, the most enduring of the writer's gifts are revealed: a keen feeling for atmosphere, a talent for depicting masculine figures (Blasco Ibáñez is not so certain of himself in creating women), an eye for color, a leaning toward the methods of Zola, without the insistence of the latter upon the gruesome and the repellant for its own sake, a deep, humane instinct.

In no superficial sense is Blasco Ibáñez, the writer, merely an aspect of the man behind the pen. Like so many of the intellectual Spaniards, he is versatile. At the age of 18 we find him imprisoned for a sonnet against the authorities (a not infrequent case in the history of the Spanish republics on this side of the water, too); he later flees to Paris, then to Italy, for he is not content with confining his rebellious spirit to rhymes and assonances; his republicanism seeks an outlet on the public rostrum; indeed, he becomes the virtual leader of the republican party for almost 10 years. Not until 1910 did he return to literature for good; here, despite his manifold gifts in other directions, he finds his proper place.

The writer's activities in the field of literature, however, are not limited to original work; he is a propagandist here as in other fields, introducing to his countrymen by means of his translations such varied works as Michelet's "History of the French Revolution," the "Thousand and One Nights," books on universal geography, and so forth. Add to this a "History of the European War" which is, from latest reports, in its sixth volume, and it may readily be seen that there is at least one active Spaniard who belies in no uncertain manner the accusation of laziness and procrastination that is embodied in the oft-quoted word — mañana.

LITERARY NOTES

"Switzerland is a laboratory of adventurous experiment in government, and her successes contribute to the instruction of all republican peoples." So states the editor's introduction to "Government and Politics of Switzerland," by Robert C. Brooks, professor of political science, Swarthmore College (World Book Co., Yonkers-on-Hudson, New York. $1.50). These experiments and successes are well told in this new volume of the government handbook series, and are particularly interesting at this time of the world's struggle for democracy.

There are many who will take issue with the theory that honor is not a rational ideal, but merely an emotion. This is the conclusion arrived at by Leo Perla in his "What is National Honor?" (The Macmillan Co., New York. $1.50.) With considerable truth, the author calls this question "the challenge of the reconstruction," and his discussion of it must be acknowledged as both timely and as prompted by a sincere desire to help solve the basis for the future peace of the world.

It has become the fashion to ridicule the popular belief in the sacredness of the Constitution of the United States, and to point out its defects, but it is a newer thing to state that "the old idea of state sovereignty has been wiped out of existence by the necessities of modern times." Both these arguments are upheld in "Federal Power: Its Growth and Necessity," by Henry L. West, former Commissioner of the District of Columbia (George A. Doran Company, New York. $1.50 net). The author views the rapid growth of federal power with some alarm and desires the people to consider it earnestly.

The Black Watch is indeed fortunate in the number of its members who are inspired to write of its fame. Now comes still another who calls it "the world's most famous fighting organization." Scout Joe Cassells, author of "The Black Watch: A Record in Action" (Doubleday, Page & Co., Garden City, New York. $1.25 net), has written a simple, realistic account of the regiment in the early days of the war. He is one of the few survivors of the terrible retreat from Mons; hence, perhaps, the unusually serious tone of his book.

Verily there is no end to the continual stream of "personal records" flowing into the mighty river of war literature. "Go, Get 'Em," by William A. Wellman, Maréchal des Logis of Escadrille N. 87 (The Page Co., Boston. $1.50 net) is the very personal record of the experiences of an American boy in the Lafayette Escadrille. It is full of the aviator's dialect, thrilling experiences in the air, and young enthusiasm. It has a certain vividness, but exhibits signs of exaggeration and of being too quickly and carelessly written.

One of the latest contributions to a burning question of the hour which affects most, if not all nations, is Sir Charles Macara's small volume, "Social and Industrial Reform," published by Sherratt and Hughes. After a brief survey of present conditions he touches upon the proposal to conscript capital, with which it is not surprising to find he has little sympathy. On practical grounds he objects to the proposal, as the State needs income, not capital. He endeavors to vindicate the rights of labor on the one hand and of capital on the other, and proceeds to point out how much can be accomplished, according to his views, in the direction of industrial reconstruction and of solving trade differences by adopting generally some such system as that of the Cotton Control Board for the organization of all industrial effort, and he pertinently asks "why does the government persistently refuse to call to their aid the Industrial Council" which they established in 1911? He appeals for a rehabilitation of British agriculture, and advocates the extension of training centers for agricultural students in every important district, pointing out how painfully the folly of relying upon outside sources for their main food supply has been brought home to a hitherto apathetic public. A striking comment upon the situation is the fact that while in 60 years the number of men employed upon agriculture has diminished by 600,000, "the number of gamekeepers had increased in the same period from 9000 to 23,000." Among the appendices is one which deals fully with the organization of the Employers Parliamentary Association.

Another work upon finance, which is published by Mr. Murray, is Mr. Hartley Withers' "The Business of Finance," in which he considers finance chiefly in its relation to industry. It is interesting to see that Mr. Withers, who is a deservedly trusted authority upon the subject of finance, endeavors to impress upon the financial world the need of clean hands and high ideals.

A CLOSE VIEW OF THE FRENCH PEOPLE

"The Flame That Is France." By Henry Malherbe. New York: The Century Company. $1.00 net.

The expression, "mere literature," is one that is without meaning in France. In France, instead of constituting a charmed circle, to which only a few of the elect are admitted, upon whom those who remain outside look with almost hostile suspicion, the arts are a vital part of the social organism, a vibrant expression of the national spirit. And this, because, perhaps more than any other people, the French realize that the first and most essential qualification of an artist is profound human sympathy. M. Malherbe has this all-important qualification, and it has enabled him to write a masterpiece where the rich resources of his artistic gifts alone would have failed. His contribution to the literature of the war will stand on the pinnacle where the world has already placed Barbusse's "Under Fire." These two are great artists because, first of all, they are men.

In M. Malherbe's book there is exquisite imagination. It is a somber book, but beneath the somber surface is the indestructible foundation of noble, unswerving idealism; beneath the almost febrile sensitiveness, the stable equilibrium of a national spirit, sound and strong.

Despite all the gallant offices of the translator, the English version of M. Malherbe's book is another proof that translation is, at best, an unavoidable evil. Even as the English title, "The Flame That Is France," is, with its chilly conventionality, but a meager substitute for the virile, impassioned idealism of the original title, "La Flamme au Poing," so does the English text give but the shadow of M. Malherbe's wonderfully flexible style, the rich, musical cadence of his phrasing, the sober force of his dialogue. Nevertheless, much gratitude is due the translator, whose faithful effort has afforded the English-speaking public this glimpse of the inexhaustible wealth of heart and mind of the French people.

Mr. Murray's announcements include a new volume by Sir Henry Newbolt, "St. George's Day and Other Poems."

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THE HOME FORUM

"On the Side of the Angels"

Mr. Asquith, speaking in the Sheldonian Theater in Oxford, presented his listeners with a picture of Disraeli's appearance when, in 1864, he spoke "in this very theater where we are assembled today." The ostensible purpose of the meeting "was," Mr. Asquith says, "to advocate the claims of a Society for endowing Small Livings. Some weeks before the Bishop had invited the attendance of Mr. Disraeli—then leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons—in the character of an eminent layman of the Diocese. The appointed day (it was in the month of November) arrived: the theater was packed: the Bishop was in the Chair. Mr. Disraeli, attired (as we are told) in a black velvet jacket and a light-colored waistcoat, with a billy-cock hat in his hands, sauntered in, as if he were paying a surprise visit to a Farmers' Ordinary. At the request of the Chairman, he got to his feet, and proceeded to deliver, with that superb nonchalance in which he was unrivaled among the orators of his day, one of his most carefully prepared and most effective speeches. Indeed among all his speeches, leaving aside his prolonged duel with Sir Robert Peel in the forties, I myself should select it as the one which best displays his characteristic powers, and their equally characteristic limitations, irony, invective, boundless audacity of thought and phrase, the thrill or the shock when least expected, a brooding impression of something which is neither exactly sentiment nor exactly imagination but has a touch of both, a glittering rhetoric, constantly hovering over the thin boundary line which divides eloquence and bombast. First he pulverized, to the complete satisfaction of the supporters of better endowed Small Livings, the Broad Church party of the day and its leaders: Stanley, Jowett, Maurice, and the rest. Then came the magniloquent epigram, 'Man, my Lord, is a being born to believe.' And, finally, he proceeded to dispose of Darwin and his school. 'What,' he asked, 'is the question now placed before Society with glib assurance the most astounding? The question is this—Is man an Ape or an Angel? My Lord, I am on the side of the Angels.' There was nothing more to be said. The meeting broke up, their faith reassured, their enthusiasm unrestrained. There had been no victory so complete since 'Coxcombs vanquished Berkeley with a grin.'"

Separate Thrones

By mere descent no poet shall be known;
Each royal minstrel holds his separate throne.

—George S. Boker.

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Overcoming Self

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

EVIL succeeds in continuing itself only as it beguilingly limits resistance to evil as effect instead of cause. What is it that is hid from ordinary view and yet from which proceeds the effects of evil? Mrs. Eddy defines it on page 67 of "Retrospection and Introspection": "Sin was, and *is*, the lying supposition that life, substance, and intelligence are both material and spiritual, and yet are separate from God." That "lying supposition" is original sin, for it is the origin of every sinful manifestation. On the same page Mrs. Eddy says: "The human thought does not constitute sin, but *vice versa*, sin constitutes the human or physical concept." This makes plain that in the order of the action of evil, the "lying supposition" preceded the testimony of the material senses, alias the human concept. The "lying supposition" and its detailed statement constitutes what is termed the human mind, which Jesus defined as "a liar and the father of it."

In the first chapter of Genesis is the definite record regarding creation and man, that God said all that was said. What God said constituted the spiritual universe and man, and was what John saw as "a new heaven and a new earth." What the "lying supposition" says, that is, its detailed statement, beheld as the testimony of the senses, is a misstatement of what God said, and constitutes all there is of a material universe and mortal man, and was what John saw as "the first heaven and the first earth" which "passed away."

In chapters twelve and thirteen in Revelation, John records what was revealed to him of the activity of evil, and for which he used as figures the great red dragon and the two beasts, which derived all their power from the dragon. What John describes by the dragon, divine Science reveals as the "lying supposition." What John saw as the two beasts, divine Science reveals as the testimony of the senses, whose seeming source and power are derived from the "lying supposition." The first beast symbolizes mortal ignorance, alias the so-called evidences of the five physical senses, an ignorance which is distinctly the mark of the beast. The second beast symbolizes the lust, hypocrisy and malice, the mesmerism and hypnotism of physical sense evidence. It demands there shall be no thought action, no reasoning, be it intellectual, ethical, theological, medical, scientific, or philosophic, except that which rests upon the testimony of the senses, whose basis is the "lying supposition." As John put it: "No man might buy or sell, save he that had the mark, or the name of the beast."

Be it observed that the visible forms of material belief typify the ignorance of the senses and the malice of the senses. The dragon and the first beast had seven heads and ten horns. The seven heads typify the way the "lying supposition" and its detailed statement, alias material sense, denies, reverses and misstates everything God said in the seven days of creation, and the ten horns typify the way the Ten Commandments are broken. The "lying supposition," alias the dragon, makes war upon, and sends forth a flood to drown, the spiritual idea, by presenting to individual consciousness an almost ceaseless statement of the physical senses, which are typified by the two beasts.

The unique thing about the detailed statement of the "lying supposition," alias the red dragon and his flood, is that it is always stated in terms of person, or in terms of matter physique, always personalized, physicalized and materialized. Thus persons and matter are not actualities, but are merely a subjective state composed of erroneous statements proceeding from the original sin. Whatever is stated thus is never true, for what is true about God and man must be stated in terms of Science, that which states a perfect Principle and its ideas, that of which Jesus said: "They shall speak with new tongues." Error always denies God as All, and man as God's image, by giving to its denial of God and man the name of some person or of some form of matter. Mrs. Eddy sternly rebukes error's deception on page 116 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany": "If God is one and God is Person, then Person is infinite; and there is no personal worship, for God is divine Principle, Love." And again, on page 117: "There was never a religion or philosophy lost to the centuries except by sinking its divine Principle in personality." This makes plain how corporeal sense, stating itself in terms and in names of person, is constantly dragging every spiritual fact about God and man down to the level of personality, alias the mortal material selfhood which the senses talk about.

Error defines person as matter physique, supposed to have a finite mind or human soul somewhere inside of it. General religious teaching is concerned with saving the soul, and materia medica is concerned with healing the matter physique. But divine Science exposes the fact that sense testimony, made in terms of and in names of personality and matter physiques, is both ignorantly and maliciously bearing witness of the "lying supposition" that there is a mind apart from God, which dwells in matter. Divine Science makes it clear that we wrestle not with so-called person and physique, but with the detailed statement of the "lying supposition," which is made in the name of person and physique for the basic purpose of misstating divine Principle, of denying both God and man, which John defines as the anti-Christ which denieth both the Father and the Son.

Mrs. Eddy teaches the exact scientific method of overcoming self on page 67 of "Retrospection and Introspection": "In the ratio that the testimony of material personal sense ceases, sin diminishes, until the false claim called sin is finally lost for lack of witness." The mortal self, then, is overcome by the scientific correction of the sense statement which flows from the dragon, alias the "lying supposition."

God being the one divine individuality, it follows that God's revelations about Himself and the universe are always individualized, and constitute the individual spiritual man or true spiritual selfhood here and now. Thus is brought out in contrast the personalized statement of the "lying supposition," making up so-called mortal selfhood, which Jesus demanded should be denied in order that men might follow him, and the individualized statement of divine Principle, Love, which constitutes true spiritual selfhood, and which enables each one of us to exclaim, as did John, "Beloved, now are we the sons of God."

All Was Monochrome, Brown on Brown

"On Sept. 4, with my traveling companion I left Palermo to ride to ancient Agrigentum," Ferdinand Gregorovius writes in "Siciliana," translated from the German by Mrs. Gustavus W. Hamilton. "Giuseppe Campo, the best of all Sicilian guides, a citizen of the old Saracen town of Misilmeri, had provided us with two splendid mules, while he himself rode another that also carried our baggage. It was a glorious day when we set forth; passing by Monreale, we proceeded amid rocks through desolate mountain country, where we met no living thing beyond the eagles of Jupiter, which looked down solemnly and silently, or circled round in flight above us. Some hours thus passed away until the plain of Partinico and Sala, rich cultivated country on the Gulf of San Vito, came in sight."

"The outlines of the Gulf of San Vito are grand and beautiful, like those of Cefalù; the plain, one of the finest in Sicily, rejoices in a tropical wealth of vegetation. We halted for our midday rest in the little village of Sala, and then rode through plains, flowing with oil and wine toward Alcamo, a town standing high in the mountains. As we advanced the scenery became of a strongly marked Doric character, mountains sloping magnificently in long-drawn lines, dark red and warm, the undertones a blackish brown. The autumn rendered the aspect of this district the more severe, and the gigantic pines, black cypresses, slender palms and tall flowering spikes of the aloes harmonized characteristically with one another. All was in monochrome, brown on brown; and we observed with delight the effect that nature can produce with one single color."

"We reached Alcamo in the evening. . . . The Captain of the Guardie sent offering a military escort to Segesta, which we declined.

"In order to see the celebrated temple we got up with Orion and set off in the morning twilight to ride nine miles through the desolate mountain district. The morning is in fact heralded here by that most beautiful constellation of our northern sky, a genuine Sicilian constellation, the scene of whose myth is laid at Messina. I had frequently admired it in Corsica, where the people call it the Three Kings from the East, or the Three Magi, but it was in Sicily that I first saw it in its full heavenly splendor, like a candelabrum of the gods, which the Horæ light in the azure. Its lamps flicker and flame like Bengal fire; the air quivers, and from the east gushes a crocus-colored radiance; the mountains begin to breathe, they raise and let fall the mist like wings; the sea grows a purple red, and all the air exhales a purple atmosphere."

"Behold the temple of ancient Segesta! While still three miles distant we beheld it in front of us, a beautiful spectacle, for it remains entirely erect, with all its columns and its two façades, standing alone on the brown mountains and towering majestically over the wild landscape. The way leading to it, a shepherd's path, little trodden, was lined for the distance of a mile with aloes in flower. These plants lifting by hundreds on each side their twenty-foot flower shafts out of their gigantic framework of leaves, formed an avenue, through which we looked straight to the temple. This celebrated sanctuary stands on a bare hill. The yellow-brown mountain solitude, covered with arid thistles and with flocks of goats grazing, the loneliness, the memory of the ancient Trojan legends, the beautiful verses of Vergil, lastly the wars of the Segestans with Selinus, which resulted in the expedition of the Athenians against Syracuse and was productive of such serious historic consequences, here filled the imagination. The utter desertion that reigns everywhere surpasses even that of Pæstum. The entire atmosphere is impregnated with myth and with strange and legendary forms. Seated in the ancient theater (excavated by Hittorf) a marvelous view over this lonely wilderness lay before us. On one side the Gulf of Castellamare, on the other the mountains of Alcamo; at our feet the uncultivated valley, traversed by the River Crimisus, opposite the alabaster hill of Calatafimi, the town, black and monotonous, crowning its summit. Turning to the west, we look over the yellow hills to a blue peak. This is Eryx, where once stood the temple to Venus. There, too, the Ægatic Sea glistens, directing our gaze toward Carthage and our imagination back to the times of the Punic wars."

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Old New England Mill, Newport, N. H.

Beside the stream the grist-mill stands.
With bending roof and leaning wall;
So old, that when the winds are wild,
The miller trembles lest it fall:
And yet it baffles wind and rain,
Our brave old mill! and will again.

Its dam is steep, and hung with weeds:
The gates are up, the waters pour,
And tread the old wheel's slippery round,
The lowest step forevermore.
Methinks they fume, and chafe with ire,
Because they cannot climb it higher.

From morn to night in autumn-time,
When harvests fill the neighboring plains,
Up to the mill the farmers drive,
And back again with loaded wains:
And when the children come from school
They stop, and watch its foamy pool.

The mill inside is small and dark;
But peeping in the open door
You see the miller flitting round,
The dusty bags along the floor,
The whirling shaft, the clattering spout,
And the yellow meal a-pouring out.

—R. H. Stoddard.

Gail Hamilton

Of that popular and piquant American writer, Mary Abigail Dodge, who wrote under the pseudonym of Gail Hamilton, Harriet Prescott Spofford writes in "A Little Book of Friends." Miss Hamilton had been a member of Mr. Carnegie's coaching party through England and it was of her visit at Cluny Castle that Mrs. Spofford says:

"One morning there it was raining in sheets and torrents, as if it had never rained before, and as it was impossible to walk, it was resolved to remain housed, and that each individual should do something for the entertainment of all. Mr. Carnegie told an incident of his career unknown before; Mr. Blaine, a congressional incident that once had been a secret; Walter Damrosch played the Fire-music; and then Gail's turn came. 'I will show you,' she said, 'one of the most satisfactory and charming things of its sort you ever saw in your lives, provided you guess what it is!'

"They were fresh from manuscripts and missals and marvels of book-binding, from old jewel-work, and ivory triptychs, and Venetian glass,—of course they could guess. They remembered the old game. To what kingdom did it belong? To all. Pshaw! But does it, for instance, belong to the animal kingdom? Of course. But if it belong to all it must belong to the vegetable kingdom too. Partly! Oh, it was an orchid, then. Nothing of the sort. But partly? Can a thing belong to more than one kingdom? This thing does. Is it in the mineral, then? Certainly—all three kingdoms! . . . Has it any color, possibly only white? White in a degree. Or pink? In some degree. It is a chameleon! Nonsense! Is it large? Not too large. Tall? It reaches to the heart. Is it the little Fra Angelico—the Sèvres cup? One may be brazen, but one is not made of gold! How did I come by it? That is irrelevant; but I stood in great awe of the people who put it in my hands. . . . Then it must be that wonderful illuminated Bible. No, my own Bible is full of illumination.

"And so the guessing went on. A great financier, a great statesman, a great musician, to say nothing of others, and all such poor guessers!

"Out of sight Gail hurried and came back with her new Paris bonnet in hand. 'Confess,' she said, 'you never saw anything more satisfactory in its way. Here are all the kingdoms of the earth, as I said. The silk, the plumes for one, the wires, the pins for another, the lace, the straw, for a third, and as for the spiritual, I trust the frame in which I shall wear that bonnet up the broad aisle of the meeting-house in Hamilton will answer for it.'

"When the gayety had subsided, a footman took the bonnet away. And then the rain ceased, the sun came out, and all dispersed on their various errands. When at night dinner was announced, and the party went out, preceded by the gillies blowing the Scottish tunes on their pipes as they puffed and swayed down the gallery and to the castle dining hall, there on the top of the epergne on the dinner table, above the blaze of gold and silver and crystal, above the flowers, the fruit, . . . like a bouquet of flowers, perched Gail's lovely Paris bonnet, the chief ornament of the laird's dinner table."

The Helmsman

O be swift—
we have always known you wanted us.

We fled inland with our flocks,
we pastured them in hollows,
cut off from the wind
and the salt track of the marsh.

We worshiped inland—
We stepped past wood-flowers,
we forgot your tang,
we brushed wood-grass.

We wandered from pine-hills
through oak and scrub-oak tangles,
we broke hyssop and bramble,
we caught flower and new bramble-fruit
in our hair: we laughed
as each branch whipped back,
we tore our feet in half buried rocks,
we knotted roots and acorn-cups.

We forgot—we worshipped,
we parted green from green,
we sought further thickets,
we dipped our ankles
through leaf-mold and earth,
and wood and wood-bank enchanted us—
and the feel of the clefts in the bark,
and the slope between tree and tree—
and a slender path strung field to field
and wood to wood
and hill to hill
and the forest after it. . . .

We were enchanted with the fields,
the tufts of coarse grass
in the shorter grass—
we loved all this.

But now, our boat climbs—hesitates—drops—
climbs—hesitates—crawls back—
O be swift—
we have always known you wanted us.

—H. D.

Sunshine in October

There is no season when such pleasant and sunny spots may be lighted on and produce so pleasant an effect on the feelings, as now in October. The sunshine is peculiarly genial; and in sheltered places on the side of a bank, or of a barn or house, one becomes acquainted and friendly with the sunshine. It seems to be of a kind and homely nature. And the green grass strewn with a few withered leaves looks the more green and beautiful for them.—Hawthorne.

Goodlisome Herbs

I pluck up the goodlisome herbs of sentences by pruning, eat them by reading, digest them by musing, and lay them up at length in the high seat of memory—by gathering them together.—Queen Elizabeth.

Hazlitt's Head of an Old Woman

"The first head I ever tried to paint was an old woman with the upper part of the face shaded by her bonnet, and I certainly labored it with great perseverance," Hazlitt says in his essay "On the Pleasures of Painting." "It took me numberless sittings to do it. I have it by me still, and sometimes look at it with surprise, to think how much pains were thrown away to little purpose; yet not altogether in vain if it taught me to see good in everything, and to know that there is nothing vulgar in Nature seen with the eye of science or of true art. Refinement creates beauty everywhere; it is the grossness of the spectator that discovers nothing but grossness in the object. Be this as it may, I spared no pains to do my best. If art was long, I thought that life was so too at that moment. I got in the general effect the first day; and pleased and surprised enough I was at my success. The rest was a work of time—of weeks and months (if need were) of patient toil and careful finishing.

"I had seen an old head by Rembrandt at Burleigh House; and if I could produce a head at all like Rembrandt in a year, in my lifetime, it would be glory and felicity and wealth and fame enough for me! The head I had seen at Burleigh was an exact and wonderful facsimile of Nature, and I resolved to make mine (as nearly as I could) an exact facsimile of Nature. I did not then, nor do I now believe, with Sir Joshua, that the perfection of art consists in giving general appearances without individual details, but in giving general appearances with individual details. Otherwise, I had done my work the first day. But I saw something more in Nature than general effect, and I thought it worth my while to give it in the picture. There was a gorgeous effect of light and shade; but there was a delicacy as well as depth in the chiaroscuro, which I was bound to follow into all its dim and scarce perceptible variety of tone and shadow. Then I had to make the transition from a strong light to as dark a shade, preserving the masses, but gradually softening off the intermediate parts. It was so in Nature; the difficulty was to make it so in the copy. I tried, and failed again and again; I strove harder, and succeeded as I thought. The wrinkles in Rembrandt were not hard lines, but broken and irregular. I saw the same appearance in Nature, and strained every nerve to give it. . . . How many revisions were there! How many attempts to catch an expression which I had seen the day before! How often did we try to get the old position, and wait for the return of the same light! There was a puckering up of the lips, a cautious introversion of the eye under the shadow of the bonnet . . . which at last we managed, after many trials and some quarrels, to tolerable nicety.

"The picture was never finished, and I might have gone on with it to the present hour. I used to set it on the ground when my day's work was done, and saw revealed to me with swimming eyes the birth of new hopes and of a new world of objects. The painter thus learns to look at Nature with different eyes. He before saw her 'as in a glass darkly, but now face to face.' He understands the texture and meaning of the visible universe, and 'sees into the life of things,' not by the help of mechanical instruments, but of the improved exercise of his faculties, and an intimate sympathy with Nature. The meanest thing is not lost upon him, for he looks at it with an eye to itself, not merely to his own vanity or interest, or the opinion of the world. Even where there is neither beauty nor use—if that ever were—still there is truth, and a sufficient source of gratification in the indulgence of curiosity and activity of mind. The humblest painter is a true scholar; and the best of scholars—the scholar of Nature. For myself, and for the real comfort and satisfaction of the thing, I had rather have been Jan Steen, or Gerard Dow, than the greatest casuist or philologer that ever lived."

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"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, OCT. 16, 1918

EDITORIALS

"Fanny" in the Balkans

IT HAS been the habit of politicians, and sometimes of people who should have known much better than politicians, to turn awkward corners by ignoring or casting doubts upon the facts. This was the method chosen by a man who was far more than a politician, Benjamin Disraeli himself, in the matter of the Bulgarian atrocities. When the Bashi-Bazouks were murdering and outraging the peasants of Bulgaria, some forty years ago, Lord Beaconsfield, whose policy it was to bolster up the Ottoman at any cost, chose to take a cynical view of the situation. He did not much believe in the Bulgarian, and he did not choose to acquaint himself too carefully with the facts. Therefore he dismissed the story of the atrocities as "coffee-house babble," and even entered into an elaborate and ludicrous explanation of the situation, gathered, as Mr. Justin McCarthy once declared, from some vague reminiscences of Voltaire's "Candide," in which he described the Bashi-Bazouks as Circassians who had settled centuries ago in Bulgaria, and who had fallen under the remorseless oppression of the Bulgarians themselves. In short, in Lord Beaconsfield's glowing imagination, the Bashi-Bazouk became a sort of Oliver Twist, and the Bulgarian, a Noah Claypole. What followed Lord Beaconsfield's inept attempt to defend the Turk was described, by so famous a man as John Bright, as an uprising of the English people. Many a time after that Lord Beaconsfield tried to explain away his words. But it was no good. The incoherent indignation of England had found a leader in Mr. Gladstone. And, as a result, the Bulgarian atrocities became the first blow to the authority of Lord Beaconsfield, and the beginning of the rout which followed in the election of 1880.

So curiously constructed, however, is the human mind, so innately vicious when not controlled by Principle, that the Bulgarians only sought the opportunity of the top dog in order to out-Abdul Abdul Hamid. No sooner, in other words, did the Bulgarian believe himself to be the dominant power in the Balkans, than he proceeded to prove that, so far as atrocities were concerned, if you put a knife in his hand he became a Bashi-Bazouk. This was made quite clear in the atrocities which he committed, in his onslaught on the Greeks and Serbians, during the second Balkan War. It is true that he proved better at outrages than he did in meeting the Greek and Serbian armies, and that his effort to grab Balkan territory, to which he was not entitled, ended in his being severely defeated in the field. That did not mean, however, that he had changed his nature. He remained an atrocity monger. As a famous Balkan statesman once explained to a representative of this paper, the Bulgarian is prepared to commit any crime if by so doing he can acquire a field or a house. When, therefore, Armageddon broke out, Bulgaria saw her opportunity. The Balkan policy of the Allies may have been childish. There is, indeed, very little reason to question that. But when four great powers, all with different points of view, are endeavoring to negotiate an understanding with four minor powers, also utterly at variance with themselves and the great powers, it requires statesmanship of a very rare order to effect a satisfactory result. Anyway the foreign offices in Europe were foolish enough, in spite of their experience, to trust the Bulgarians, though the Bulgarians had typically enough described themselves as the Prussians of the Balkans. And Prussians they certainly were, as they have proved by all that followed, though they are probably not so proud of the title today, or so anxious to thrust it in the face of the world, as they once were.

They began, naturally enough, by breaking all their treaties. Then they proceeded to bite the hand of the Great Power which had rescued them, at the expense of war, from the clutches of the Bashi-Bazouks, and to make a treaty, with the lord of the Bashi-Bazouks, against the two countries, one of which had produced the man who had roused the world to a sense of their injuries, and the other of which had sent its armies to their rescue. Decidedly Bulgaria is the "pretty Fanny" of the Balkans, and decidedly the world has been given an exhibition of "pretty Fanny's way." It was at this moment, as everybody knows, that, to people who could not see an inch in front of them, kultur appeared to be getting the better of Principle. The Old Fox of the Balkans, King Ferdinand, had no doubt on the subject, and in the intervals between inspecting the unworn crown, provided by the Brussels jeweler, strayed out into the Serbian and Greek farmyards to count the geese. The fate of the Serbian geese was soon sealed. The Hungarians poured into the unfortunate little country over the Danube bridges, the Bulgarians crossed the eastern frontier. In a moment it was seen that the Muhammadan Bashi-Bazouks had nothing whatever to learn from the Christian cavalry of Budapest or Sofia. Nothing that the Muhammadan Turk had ever dreamed of equaled the culminating efforts of the two Christian armies. Serbia became little better than a graveyard, whose trees were sometimes not cut down because they had been converted into gibbets.

Then came the turn of the unsuspecting Greek. If there was a Prussian waiting to put his crown on, on the throne in Bulgaria, there was another, destined to take his crown off, on the throne in Athens. Whatever Ferdinand of Bulgaria may have been, he at least played for the greatness of himself and Bulgaria as he understood greatness. Constantine of Greece, and his Hohenzollern wife, sold Greece, to the enemy, for a mere mess of pottage, in the shape of the smiles of his Prussian brother-in-law. The provinces he had once led his own troops to the conquest of from the Turks, which he and his troops had once protected from the grabbing paws of the Old Fox of Sofia, were flung treacherously into the hands of the Bulgar and the Turk. At a nod from the palace in Athens, Greek regiments surrendered, and Greek forts and Greek towns opened their gates to their hereditary enemies. The Turk and the Bulgar poured into Macedonia, and took possession of territory which Greece had fought and bled to wrest from the lord of the Bashi-Bazouk. For two years "pretty Fanny" had her way in the Greek cities of Macedonia. What she was doing there leaked out in reports from refugees, and was denied and discounted by every agent of kultur in the world, as well as by their dupes in every country then neutral.

And now at last the Bulgarian, beaten once more in the field, has held up his hands, and called out "Kamerad!" in the most correct method. With 192 of his 267 battalions of infantry annihilated, and with the 75 remaining battalions composed of second class reserves, he has discovered that he was always the friend of the Allies. So he has marched back over the borders into Bulgaria, evacuating the Greek provinces which he has held since the beginning of the year 1916, when they were first surrendered to him by the treachery of King Constantine. And so Mr. Venizelos and the Greek Commander-in-Chief, entering the evacuated territory, came first to Seres. Now be it remembered that, in the famous Bulgarian atrocities committed by the Turks, against which Mr. Gladstone, forgetting Homer and the Pope, led the great crusade which ended in the intervention of the Russian armies, almost the most murderous incident was the killing of 12,000 people in the city and district of Philippopolis. And so Mr. Venizelos comes to Seres. And what does Mr. Venizelos discover? Before the Bulgarians occupied Seres it was a thriving town of 23,000 inhabitants. Today it is a city of the dead in which the Greek Prime Minister found 6000 famished spectres walking about. In the city and district of Philippopolis the Bashi-Bazouks murdered 12,000 Bulgarians. In the town of Seres alone the Bulgarians themselves have accounted for 17,000 Greeks. Not a single woman or girl in the place, according to the official statement of the Greek Government, has escaped outrage, and Seres was only the first place to which Mr. Venizelos came. The world has been horrified at the deportation of Belgian and French peasants and townsfolk into Germany for forced labor. But between 60,000 and 70,000 Greek men and boys have been driven into concentration camps in Bulgaria, and subjected to nameless horrors. The Prussians of Northern Europe burnt Louvain, but the Prussians of the Balkans burnt the famous monastery of St. Jean, with indescribable treasures in the way of ancient manuscripts. Night after night, in the words of the Greek official report, the commandants of towns entered the dwellings of the inhabitants, to outrage the women and girls at their pleasure. And to those who knew what happened in the second Bulgarian war this was only "pretty Fanny's way."

Some forty years ago the voice of one man, a man of imposing eminence it is true, roused the world into indignation over the atrocities committed by the Turks upon the Bulgars. What is the world going to say today of the atrocities committed by the Bulgars on the Greeks and the Serbians? Is it going to answer as humanity answered Mr. Gladstone, or is it going to shrug its shoulders and close its ears, as Lord Beaconsfield tried, and mutter, unconcernedly, "Coffee-house babble"?

The Bridgeport Projectile Company

ONE of the greatest brewing companies in the United States is distributing among newspapers willing to accept such patronage a page advertisement in defense of its attitude toward the war. In the course of the long and labored story it has to tell is a confession that one of its principal owners was a large purchaser of German war bonds. In explanation, it intimates that at that time American investors generally were purchasing these securities.

This statement is, of course, inaccurate. Very few intelligent and loyal Americans were misled into buying them. Those who were misled certainly were ignorant of the use made of the proceeds of the bond sales, something which it would hardly be reasonable to say about a brewing concern which had means of knowing practically everything that was going on in German interest within the United States at the time.

Much of the proceeds of German bond sales went to pay spies, conspirators, and incendiaries, and much more was spent for the carrying on of other Prussian activities. A gentleman who is constantly making himself more and more disagreeable to the element in the country that would have all other elements forget and forgive, A. Mitchell Palmer by name, and whose duty it is to discover and seize all enemy property within the borders of the Republic, has just exposed one of these fraudulent plants at Bridgeport, Conn. It has gone by the name of the Bridgeport Projectile Company, and ostensibly was intended to assist the United States Government in carrying on the war, while, in fact, its purpose was to hinder the Government's war work. Mr. Palmer has seized, in behalf of the United States, all but one hundred of the twenty thousand shares of this company, the ownership of which has rested principally in the German Imperial Government. In his announcement of the seizure, he asserts that von Bernstorff, Dr. Dernburg, von Papen, and other propagandists, employed this factory as one of their tools.

From the proceeds of German bond sales, among various German sympathizers in the United States, they found the means wherewith to construct what is pronounced to be "a splendid plant." Their plan, it appears, was to buy up, in the name of the Bridgeport Projectile Company, all available supplies of powder, antimony, hydraulic presses and other war essentials. The concern talked of making shells for the Washington Government, but its alleged purpose was to take such orders and fail to deliver.

Exposure of this and of many other plans to deceive and betray the United States, and the seizure of German Government stock in this and similar enterprises, combine to prove that certain German bankers, German brewers, and other German interests, professing loyalty to the United States, must unquestionably have had knowledge of such schemes. Without such knowledge, and without sympathetic financial assistance in the country, these projects could not have been carried out, almost to the very point of success.

Brazil, Uruguay, and Cuba

WHILE Cuba almost immediately followed the United States in declaring war against Germany, Brazil, nearly two months before war was declared existent by Washington, or on February 9, and again on February 13, 1917, had protested to Germany against the inauguration of unrestricted submarine warfare, and had plainly stated, in a communication addressed to the Foreign Office at Berlin, that the German Government would be held responsible to Brazil for all the consequences to that republic of the pursuance of such a policy. On April 4, the Brazilian ship Paraná was sunk, apparently without warning, and diplomatic relations with Germany were severed instantly. From that time on it was seen that Brazil would not stop short of a war declaration. Before this step was taken, however, Brazil had come boldly to the front among South American nations in declaring itself to be on the side of the United States.

Uruguay was not behind Brazil in protesting against the notice of unrestricted submarine warfare, promptly informing the United States that it approved and would adhere to the ideas enunciated by the latter in breaking off diplomatic relations with Germany. When the United States declared war with Germany existent, Uruguay promptly expressed its sympathy with the American power, and at the same time followed Brazil in revoking its decree of neutrality. Also, in harmony with Brazil, it declared for continental solidarity, expressing its earnest desire to bring about joint action on the ground that "any act perpetrated against one of the countries of America in violation of the precepts of international law as universally recognized, shall constitute an offense against all of them, and, consequently, cause a common reaction in all."

Following the Count von Luxburg exposures, Uruguay hesitated no longer in regard to breaking off relations with Berlin. In a speech delivered before Congress, the President of the republic made it clear that Uruguay entered the war not because of any particular grievance, but through a desire to align itself with the cause of liberty, justice, and the rights of small nations.

Although Cuba is not a South American nation, properly speaking, there is not lacking a good reason for associating it, for present purposes, with Brazil and Uruguay. It would be superfluous to run back over Cuba's war record. It has acted with the United States, enthusiastically, from the first. There has not been, in fact, at any time, the slightest hesitation on the part of any of the three republics named as to the attitude they should take, the policy they should follow, the responsibility they should assume in the great struggle. They have viewed the conflict from the standpoint of American states, each considering itself morally bound first of all to stand by its continental neighbors, and all regarding it as a duty as well as a privilege to act with the United States. This is a historic fact well worthy of remembrance north of the Rio Grande; well worthy of consideration in certain nations to the south of it, for readjustment of international conditions, at the end of the war, will not be confined to the eastern hemisphere.

Lille

THE Lille of today, or at any rate the Lille of the days before the war, with the beautiful boulevards and handsome squares of the new quarter and the massive somberness of the old town, with its busy manufactures and the rush of traffic over its many railways, has little in common with the little town of 900 years ago from which it has sprung. In those days, the Counts of Flanders had hereabouts a great castle called the Castle of Buc, and, as always happened, there gradually grew up around this castle a little town. The men who tilled the surrounding lands, then as now famed for their fertility, built themselves houses which hugged close the castle walls or spread themselves timorously over the plain, well within bowshot of the ramparts. Then there came a day when one of the Counts of Flanders, to be exact, it was Count Baldwin IV, surrounded castle and houses with a wall, and so established the town of Lille, or l'Île, as it was called.

That was in 1030, and, in all the years that have followed, Lille has ever figured prominently in the history of France. The story of this locality is, it is true, much the same as those of many other towns hereabouts, as, for instance, Péronne, St. Quentin, Laon, Cambrai, and so on. There is the same tale of the "quarrels of princes," and of the town being bandied back and forth between ambitious rivals. In its early years, when its history, at this distance, is easily measured by centuries, Lille developed steadily, in comparative peace, and attained considerable prosperity, obtaining in the first half of the Thirteenth Century, communal privileges. At the height of its prosperity, however, it was besieged by Philip Augustus, who took the town and destroyed it. Then it was rebuilt by the Countess of Flanders, but was besieged and retaken by Philip the Fair, in 1297. So its fortunes varied. Some seventy years later, Charles V of France gave the city, in a way they had in those days, to Louis de Male, and Louis de Male transmitted his rights to his daughter Margaret, wife of the famous Philip the Bold of Burgundy, and it was under the Burgundians that Lille passed through yet another period of great prosperity.

Philip the Good made it his place of residence; its merchants sent out their merchandise in all directions, and were at the head of the famous London Hansa; whilst it was within the walls of Lille that Philip the Good assembled the first chapters of the Golden Fleece, that knightly order which wielded such extraordinary power in the Christendom of the later Middle Ages. What remains of the story of Lille may be summed up in a few words. The town passed, with the rest of Flanders, from the Dukes of Burgundy first to Austria, and then to Spain. It was besieged and taken by Louis XIV in 1667, and in 1708, after a gallant defense, surrendered to Prince Eugene and the Duke of Marlborough. Some ninety years later, during the early Napoleonic wars, it was bombarded by the Austrians for nine days and nights, without intermission and without success. They were obliged to raise the siege.

So the history of Lille moves into modern times. As to the modern city, besides being, as already mentioned, a busy place of commerce, it is a first-class fortress, and was, before the war, the headquarters of the First Army Corps. It has a great citadel, built by Vauban in 1668, and the modern fortifications comprise more than twenty detached forts and batteries, the perimeter of the defenses being about twenty miles. Most of the old fortifications, however, have been swept away. The old ramparts on the south side, for instance, have all been demolished, and the ditches filled up. Their place is now occupied by the great Boulevard de la Liberté, which connects in a straight line that symbol of modernism, the goods station, with that symbol of former days, the citadel. So Lille has, indeed, preserved the landmarks of its history well. The famous Paris Gate, erected in 1682, to commemorate the Grand Monarque's conquest of Flanders; the Ghent Gate and the Roubaix Gate, with their different colored bricks, so reminiscent of the Spanish occupation, are still standing, as are many other of the structures of the past.

Notes and Comments

LAON will have a particular interest for all those men in General Pershing's army who connect the name with that of the Abbé Marquette, the first white man who explored the Mississippi. The Abbé, with Joliet, explored the "Father of Waters" in the year 1673, and published a book, describing his explorations, the following year. The Abbé, native of the old French town on the battlefront, has given his name to a county and city in Michigan.

THE story of President Wilson's desk at the White House is told by a London newspaper. It recalls such a happy little incident in the past relations of the United States and Great Britain that it is quite worth giving once again. In 1852, H. M. S. Resolute was sent to the Arctic in search of Franklin, but, getting into difficulties, she was abandoned by her crew. Three years later an American whaler extricated and towed the ship into port. The Resolute was then purchased and refitted by the United States Government and sent to England, by President Franklin Pierce, as a token of good will and friendship.

SOME little time afterward, being past service, the Resolute was broken up in Plymouth dockyard, and from her timbers Queen Victoria had a desk made, which she sent to President Buchanan as a memorial of "the courtesy and loving kindness" which had prompted his predecessor to send the vessel back to England. The desk has ever since been the one used by successive presidents of the United States for their official correspondence.

RAJIM-I-JAN-RUMIYYA is inscribed on the old Persian gun which, at the request of King George V, now stands on the Horse Guards Parade for inspection by the public. It was captured by the British on their entry into Baghdad, and was sent by Sir Stanley Maude and the British Expeditionary Force under his command as a gift to the King. The gun dates from the year 1547, and was built by the Shah of Persia, Ismail II, to wage war with against the Turks, who were giving support to his rebellious brother. Part of the gun's inscription states that "The Commander of Victory and Help, the Shah, desiring to blot out all trace of the Turks, ordered Dgiev to make this Gun." The inscription goes on to describe the capacity of the gun for "spitting out fire like a dragon." Rajim-I-Jan-Rumiyya is a chronogram for the year of the Hegira 954, which is A. D. 1547, the date the gun was made for war against the Turk.

A FUEL conservator advises those disposed to do things that will help in winning the war to walk downstairs instead of taking the elevator, if one's office is not above the fifth floor. Walking will be wearing on shoe leather and stair steps. Why would it not be more patriotic to slide down on the balustrade, or upon what the occupants of office buildings used to call "banisters" when they were boys?

IT IS reported from Berne, Switzerland, that among the things the Kaiser is prepared to part with in this crisis is the right of making war. Of still greater interest at the present time, however, is the fact that he will have to part with the right of making peace, whether he is prepared for it or not.

THE President of Nicaragua is a real friend of the United States, as may be seen by his request to the Nicaraguan public to subscribe liberally to the United States Liberty Loan. He has even gone so far as to see to it that the Nicaragua National Bank shall receive the subscriptions. And this despite the fact that he could not very well have seen all the fourth Liberty Loan posters.

EVEN strangers kissed each other on the streets of Berlin last Saturday, so glad were they that any kind of peace seemed to be in sight. And these are the people who, a little more than four years ago, started out lightheartedly upon a world war. Their kissing may prove to be as premature as the cheering and bell-ringing which they have indulged in at intervals in the meantime.

THERE is a proposal now that everybody in Washington, D. C., take in roomers, as a means of overcoming the house and apartment scarcity and circumventing the rent profiteers. Of course, when the comprehensive term "everybody" is used, in this connection, it is employed in a strictly Pickwickian sense. Washington is a city in which some exceptions would necessarily have to be made in the matter of taking in roomers.